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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The struggle in the Balkans continues to develop favorably for the Allies. The British have again demonstrated their ability to cross the Struma at will, and their repeated forays in this direction are evidently intended to hold as large a mass of German-Bulgarian forces as possible at this point. Meanwhile, the left wing of the allied forces on the Salonika front makes steady progress north and east. East of Cerna, the Serbians have gained ground; whilst the French have resisted all counter-attacks and have made "slight progress northwest of Florina."

On the western front, the struggle continues to be of a most determined character, and increasing use is being made of aircraft of all descriptions. During the past 48 hours, the activity of this arm has reached unprecedented dimensions on the Somme front. Both sides announce successes, but Paris claims that French pilots "indisputably" had the upper hand of the enemy.

On the Austro-Italian and eastern fronts, there has been some stubborn fighting, but no developments of importance are reported from these or the remaining war theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—An official statement given out at German army headquarters yesterday says: "Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria—The permanent battle on the Somme again is in full swing. The artillery combat between the Ancre and the Somme has reached extraordinary violence." Last night enemy attacks near Courcelles, Ran-court and Bouchavesnes failed.

Army group of Crown Prince Frederick William.—In the Meuse district, artillery fire west of the river and in separate sectors east of the river increased. On the whole front there was lively fire activity.

There were also numerous aerial engagements within our lines and beyond the Allies' lines, resulting favorably for us. We shot down 24 aeroplanes, 20 of them on the Somme front. Lieutenants Boeddeke, Wintgens and Hoehndorf especially distinguished themselves. Our losses were six aeroplanes.

Late in the evening of Sept. 23 bombs dropped on Mannheim killed one person and caused damage. Hostile fliers repeatedly attacked places behind our front. Among other towns attacked was that of Lille, where six

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SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES PLAN TO KEEP NEUTRAL

Ministers of Northern Nations Agree Governments Cannot Take Initiative in Mediation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Monday.—An official communique on the meeting of Scandinavian ministers, reiterates the resolve of the three countries to maintain loyal and impartial neutrality.

Attacks on the rights and interests of neutrals by belligerents and difficulties in political and commercial spheres which have resulted for neutrals were made the subject of search examination which ended in an agreement to establish wider cooperation between the three countries.

Very special attention was given to the destruction or detention of neutral ships and cargoes as well as to the effects of blacklists promulgated by belligerents. It was agreed that with a view to facilitating the commercial policy of the three countries mutual information should be obtained either by the governments or through competent authorities regarding measures which, both in regard to this policy and concerning the suppression of commercial espionage, were taken in their respective countries.

The communique then refers to preparations to enforce Scandinavian countries' interests in commercial matters after the war and mentions that the conference also discussed the attitude to be observed regarding certain questions affecting the duty of neutrals to take steps to safeguard their neutrality. The complete agreement reached on this subject was based on the Hague conventions.

The conference agreed that the governments could not take the initiative in mediation between belligerent powers or any other similar measures. On the other hand, it was thought desirable to establish closer cooperation between the greatest possible number of neutrals to safeguard their common interests while observing the strictest impartiality. Finally the communique indicates the probability of further meetings.

Kaiser Thanks Ship Repairers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—The Krupp firm has published a communique from the Kaiser thanking the workers for their rapid and efficient repairing of ships damaged in the Skagerrak battle which has already enabled the fleet to carry out a running fight against the enemy.

GERMANY LOSES TWO AIRSHIPS IN RAID ON ENGLAND

Most Costly Air Attack Against Britain—Aircraft and Submarines Act About Same Time

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Monday.—The most costly raid yet undertaken against England by German airships occurred on Saturday night, just three weeks since the bringing down of the first airship on British soil. On Saturday night, two airships of a new pattern were successfully brought down, the crew in one case being captured.

Apparently, the raid was a joint affair between the Zeppelins and submarines, for 12 steam trawlers, belonging to Grimsby, were sunk in the North Sea during the night and early morning. Again, the defenses round London were most effective from an offensive point of view, and the damage by airships' bombs was small throughout the area attacked, considering the number of aircraft engaged. One of the Zeppelins was completely destroyed, the remains showing that it is a different type from that which fell at Cuffley recently. The framework of aluminum girders and lattice-work lies crumpled across a hedge in South Essex, its nose twisted out of shape, but with the whole structure still intact.

Another Zeppelin descended somewhere on the coast in a sparsely populated district, apparently too badly damaged to reach home. Its crew landed undisturbed, and after causing an explosion in the vessel knocked at the door of a cottage near which they had fallen. Receiving no welcome from the cottagers inside, the crew trudged off till they met a special constable, who accompanied them to the nearest village where a military escort was telephoned for. No indication is as yet afforded as to the manner in which the two raiders were brought down, but intense satisfaction is felt that such a large proportion of the visitors failed to reach home, and comparison is drawn between the useless and inhuman onslaughts by aircraft on noncombatants, without even inflicting of chance military damage, and the raids of squadrons of British aeroplanes on important railway junctions on the battlefronts.

An official statement issued by the British press bureau last night said: "Latest reports show that probably not more than 12 airships participated in last night's air raid. Police reports from the provinces indicate that the damage by the airships is slight. In one town in East Midlands, however, a number of bombs were dropped and it is regretted that two persons were killed and 17 injured. It is feared that two more persons were lost under some ruins in this town. Some damage was caused at a railway station and about a dozen houses and shops were wrecked or damaged and a chapel and storehouse set on fire. This is an exception. No other casualties have been reported outside the metropolitan area, and although a large number of bombs were dropped promiscuously over the districts visited by the airships the material damage is insignificant. A great number of bombs fell into the sea or in open places. In the metropolitan area 17 men, eight women and three children were killed and 45 men, 37 women and 17 children were injured. A considerable number of small

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COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES IN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Former President Bascom Little of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, welcomed, on behalf of that organization, 150 delegates to the second annual convention of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries at the opening session at Hotel Statler this morning. The delegates included secretaries of chambers of commerce from all over the country.

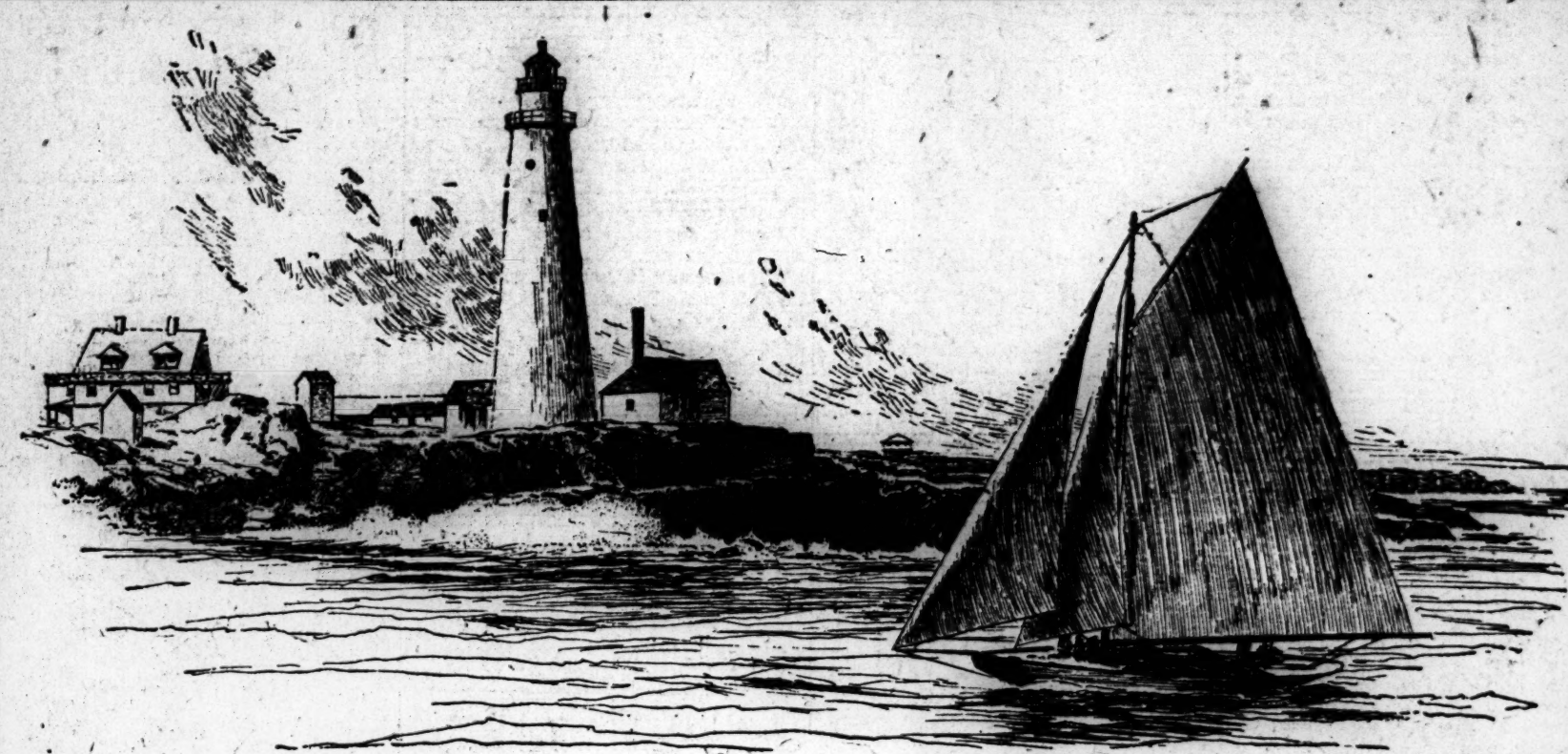
Mr. Little told the delegates that the future of commercial organizations lay in practicing the gospel of usefulness, not theoretical, but real service to the communities they represent. The association's president, Mr. Bruce of Milwaukee, opened the session with an address on the secretary in perspective and O. B. Torine, Kalamazoo, Mich., opened the morning discussion by remarks on relation between civics and commerce.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of problems of the small cities, led by F. D. E. Babcock, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Rockford, Ill.

"LOCKER LAW" IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The so-called "locker law," which prohibits the maintenance of lockers for bars or buffets in clubs in Tennessee has been held unconstitutional by the state supreme court. The law was enacted by the 1915 general assembly. It prohibited clubs, lodges or associations from maintaining or assisting in maintaining any place for the storage or distribution of intoxicating liquors for the membership. The law was a part of the Legislature's law enforcement program.



Boston Light on Little Brewster at the entrance to Boston harbor

GERMANS DETAIN 67 PASSENGERS ON PRINZ HENDRIK

American Citizen Said to Have Been Among Those Held—Steamer Damaged by Bomb

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
GRAVESEND, England, Monday.—Of the 68 passengers on the Zealand Company's paddle steamer Prinz Hendrik, 67 were detained by the Germans, including Englishmen on the way home from Groningen on leave. The Prinz Hendrik was stopped by six German torpedo boats immediately after leaving Dutch territorial waters and taken to Zeebrugge. The passengers included four couriers who, it is believed, succeeded in destroying most of their dispatches before arrest.

According to statements by passengers, Mr. Irwin, an American, was among those detained. During the search of the ship a French aeroplane appeared overhead and endeavored to drop a bomb on a torpedo boat. The bomb struck the sea ahead of the Prinz Hendrik and somewhat damaged the steamer besides injuring members of the crew. According to passengers' reports the Germans were well informed as to the passengers and the ship and proceeded at once to the cabins of some of the more important passengers.

Another Neutral Held

United States Citizen Detained by the Germans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday.—The Christian Science Monitor European bureau learns on inquiry in American official circles here that among the passengers on the Prinz Hendrik, detained by the Germans, was Isidore P. Polak, on the voyage from Flushing to London, in possession of a valid passport of the United States government. The American consul-general is informed that Mr. Polak had gone to the continent for the sole purpose of visiting his mother and no reason is known for his being taken off the Prinz Hendrik and detained by the Germans. Fellow passengers state Mr. Polak protested energetically at his enforced detention.

The Christian Science Monitor European bureau has secured confirmation of these statements from Mrs. Polak, who is now in London. Mr. Polak had a diamond cutting business in Antwerp and New York before the war. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States and is of Dutch origin. Mr. and Mrs. Polak lived in Brussels for six years before the war broke out and were there for six weeks of the German occupation.

War Prisoners Aboard Ship

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—A statement regarding the Prinz Hendrik says the steamer was proceeding from Flushing to London on Saturday when she was stopped and searched by German naval forces. Many French prisoners of war who had escaped from German concentration camps and British soldiers on furlough from Dutch internment camps and some enemy couriers with their dispatches were arrested. At noon the steamer, with neutral passengers, women and children and mails, was released and escorted through a mine-field by a torpedo boat which was attacked by three enemy aeroplanes, the steamer being slightly damaged and three of the crew wounded. The torpedo boat was undamaged.

Other Steamers Seized

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—A Berlin telegram states on Thursday night, German naval forces in the North sea took the British steamer Colchester of the Great Eastern Railway Company into Zeebrugge. The Batavier II of the Batavier line was seized on Sunday by the Germans and brought to Zeebrugge.

BOSTON LIGHT BI-CENTENNIAL IS CELEBRATED

Unveiling of Bronze Tablet by United States Officials and Others at Entrance of Structure First Event of Program

Unveiling of a small bronze tablet, placed just inside the entrance to Boston light in the lower harbor, was the first event of the program conducted in Boston today in celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of this beacon, the "first lighthouse in America." The ceremonies continue this afternoon at the old State House, while tonight the celebration is shifted to the Old Beacon Club at Point Allerton.

To participate in the exercises at the light the lighthouse tender Mayflower took a party of federal and local officials from Long wharf shortly before 8 a. m. today.

Those who made the trip included William C. Redfield, secretary of the United States department of commerce; George B. Putnam, United States commissioner of lighthouses; John S. Conway, deputy commissioner; Edwin C. Gillette, supervisor of naval construction at Washington; Ralph H. Goddard of Boston, inspector of the second lighthouse district; Capt. C. E. Sherman of Portland, Me., inspector of the first district; George T. Yates of Tompkinsville, N. Y., inspector for the third district; Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester; Dean Albert E. Burton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, local United States steamboat inspector; Representative Fitz-Henry Smith, known as the historian of Boston light and representing the Bostonian Society; Worthington C. Ford, representing the Massachusetts Historical Society; William C. Brewer, chairman of the maritime affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce; Capt. C. M. Rotch of Governor McCall's military staff, and others. Mr. Weed represented Mayor Curley as well as the Chamber of Commerce.

The arrival of the Mayflower was announced to the handful of people living on the island by the blowing of the steam siren connected with the lighthouse. This was the signal for the residents to gather on the dock to greet the official party. The official greeting was made by Charles Jennings, head keeper, and Charles Lyman, his first assistant.

On stepping ashore the party proceeded to the base of the tall tower and the ceremonies opened with Commissioner Putnam presiding. He spoke historically of the light and then introduced Captain Rotch. Mr. Weed was the next speaker and he announced that the Chamber of Commerce is considering the raising of a fund for erecting a flagstaff on the island.

Following remarks by Mr. Ford, Secretary Redfield spoke briefly, praising the work of the lighthouse service and

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AMERICAN PRESS- ARRAIGNED BY GEN. CARRANZA

He Charges Republicans With Procuring Publication of False Reports About Joint Board

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A special cable to the New York Times from Mexico City says: That the Republicans for political ends are influencing the American press to publish false reports of the subjects discussed at the New London conference is a statement made by First Chief Carranza in a circular just issued and addressed to the governors of the various states of Mexico. The circular follows:

"The American press is publishing inaccurate information regarding the subjects discussed by the Mexican and American commissioners at New London. Since the proceedings of the conferences are kept secret, reports published in newspapers hostile to Mexico should not be taken seriously. I inform you of this to advise you of the methods employed by the Republicans in the political campaign. I assure you that the Mexican commissioners are following my instructions and are only discussing the withdrawal of American troops from our national frontier."

GREAT CHANGES MADE IN CANADA AS WAR RESULT

Increase in the Cost of Living—More Economic Ways—Women Doing Work of Men—Temperance and Suffrage Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—War, with its withdrawal of nearly 400,000 men from ordinary occupations, and the rapid rise in the cost of living, has caused many changes in Canadian social and business conditions. These changes have come so gradually that they have in most instances caused little comment or surprise. They have made for thrift where extravagance prevailed, work instead of leisure, and the utilization of female help to a degree never thought of two years ago.

The cost of living has increased so greatly that this in itself has worked many changes. While wages have increased, they have not kept pace with the cost of living, and the disparity between income and cost of maintenance has been met by retrenchment, in some instances in the purchase of luxuries, or even what were formerly considered necessities. The people have been educated in self-denial by giving to patriotic funds for maintenance of dependents of soldiers at the front, to various societies engaged in the care of disabled men in service in Europe or who have returned home, to the support of Canadian prisoners of war in Germany, and other such

(Continued on page seven, column four)

ELEVATED ROAD FINANCES TOLD TO COMMISSION

Hearing Before Special Legislative Board on Contention That Company Must Have More Capital Is Commenced

The Boston Elevated Railway Company began today, before a special commission created by the last Legislature, the presentation of evidence in support of its contention that means must be provided through which the company may obtain additional capital for financing the many public improvements which it is called upon, from time to time, to make.

Of the special commission there were present when the hearing began this morning Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge, chairman; Messrs. Macleod, Meadey, Eastman and Russell of the public service commission; Messrs. Allen, Noyes, Ellis and Quincy of the Boston transit commission, and Senators Charles L. Eldridge of Somerville and Sanford Bates of Boston. The Boston Elevated was represented by its president, Matthew C. Brush, and Frederick E. Snow of the firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall. Mr. Snow read a carefully prepared statement, reviewing first the correspondence with Governor McCall which resulted in the passage by the Legislature of a resolve creating the commission, and then passing on to a historical and comparative statement of street railway conditions in Boston.

"The first street railway to receive a charter in Massachusetts," he said, "was the Dorchester and Roxbury in 1852, and between that date and 1886 17 companies received charters to build in Boston or its suburbs. By 1886 the companies actually operating had been reduced to five, viz: Metropolitan, South Boston, Boston Consolidated, Cambridge, and Lynn & Boston."

"Through trackage rights the cars of one company were in some instances operated over the tracks of other companies for limited distances. The rides were as a rule from the suburbs to the center of the city and return."

"Fares on the metropolitan and South Boston lines were five cents; on the Cambridge five and 10 cents."

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LIQUOR MEN GIVEN CHAIN GANG SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Three former bar-room proprietors of Augusta, in court here for the second time on charges of selling liquor, have been sentenced to serve six, four and three months respectively on the chain gang. The men were not given the alternative of a fine by Judge Black of the city court, who heard the cases. Each of the men had been convicted once before since the new prohibition law went into effect on May 1, and had been let off with a fine.

GASOLINE DROPS ONE CENT IN ATLANTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Beginning today, the price of gasoline in Atlanta drops one cent per gallon. Both the Standard Oil and the Gulf Refining Companies announced that the wholesale price will be cut from 22 to 21 cents a barrel and a like reduction by the Texas Company, the third large company in the field, is assured. The retail price goes from 24 to 23 cents.

GREEK CABINET STILL CONFIDENT OF RECOGNITION

Entente Shows No Sign of Upholding New Ministry—German Reply Not Received—Interest Centers on M. Venizelos

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Monday.—There is no new development in the situation here, the government apparently feeling confident that their readiness to sacrifice M. Roufos and M. Vokotopoulos, ministers of interior and justice, respectively, who have been strongly anti-Entente, will lead to recognition by the Entente Powers. Of this, however, there is no sign. M. Karapanos, the foreign minister, who is also anti-Entente, has stated that the articles credited to him, though published in a magazine of which he is one of three editors, were not his and he will apparently remain in the cabinet. Germany has not replied to the note regarding the fourth army corps and the government has made a further protest regarding the capture of Greek detachments at Florina, while it is also asserted that the evacuation of Drama Seres and Kavala has been demanded.

The report of the alleged mutiny on board the cruiser Georgios Averoff is officially denied but it is understood suspicions of a subversive movement among the crew led to the institution of an inquiry, the result of which has not transpired.

Great interest centers on what M. Venizelos may do in the near future. He has frequently been invited to Salonika, where several Liberal leaders have already gone, and it is possible he may proceed there soon to take direction of the revolutionary movement. Meantime the revolutionary movement in Crete has developed strongly and Venizelistes coming from all parts of the province have deposed the authorities with the assistance of the gendarmerie and are in full control of the situation.

On Friday many thousand armed Liberals entered Kandla and one or two lives were lost in various affrays. The occupation of Canea was to take place yesterday, no opposition being expected from the gendarmerie, who are wholly sympathetic with the revolutionaries. Thus revolutionary control of the island will be complete, the only resistance being in Kandla, where the police also joined the movement. The force waiting around Canea on Saturday, men under leaders of the 1907 revolt, declare that of 11 revolutions in Crete in the past 100 years this has been the most successful. Allied warships are lying off Canea.

Greek Troops' Position

Germany Seeks Effective Guarantees from Athens

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Monday.—A Berlin telegram states the Greek minister in Berlin has requested the transportation of Greek troops to Switzerland for their return by a pre-arranged route. Herr von Jagow replied that Germany was loyally adhering to the agreement with the Greek commander and was therefore ready to meet the Greek government's wishes but must have effective guarantees that the troops would not be prevented from returning to Greece by the Entente or punished for the action taken. Confidential negotiations concerning the guarantees are proceeding.

GERMAN SOCIALIST DECISION AS TO WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—A telegram states that the Socialist conference adopted on Saturday by 251 votes against 5, with a number of abstentions, Dr. David's resolution recognizing the duty to defend the country until the enemy is prepared to conclude a peace, guaranteeing Germany's political independence, territorial integrity and economic development. The resolution strongly deprecated a war of conquest and while placing German interests in the forefront, demanded respect for the vital interests of other peoples.

Herr Haase on Friday declared Social Democracy's problem was to determine the character of war and the government's policy toward the Socialist labor movement and an investigation of the question had led his followers to reject the majority policy as unsocialistic.

BANKERS CONFERRING IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Bankers from all sections of the United States began arriving here Sunday to attend the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association. Indications point to an attendance of more than 4000. The session starts today.

Pres. James K. Lynch of San Francisco will deliver the annual address on Thursday. Among the prominent financial men of the country who will speak are Controller John Shelton Williams, W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board; Frank A. Vanderlip of New York and A. L. Fenton of Chicago.

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It is most unfortunate for the central powers that in such circumstances and at such a moment there should be a recrudescence of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels which has inflamed opinion in the country most violently. The Spanish steamship *Pagassari*, 3,000 tons, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean by the Austrian sub-

PRIVACY OF GERMAN MAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—In an article contributed to the National Liberal Correspondent for the Rhine province, Gerr de Jonge, a doctor of law, has examined the question as to whether the proclamation of a state of siege renders it permissible for the military authorities to violate the privacy of the letter post. He answers the question in the negative, on the ground that such privacy is secured by imperial law, which is not affected by the proclamation of martial law.

Mr. Woods said they were there to see what could be done to increase Canadian exports to Britain, France and Italy, and also of almost equal importance—to see that Canada herself bought from Great Britain and other parts of the empire everything she possibly could buy which formerly came from enemy countries. He found all agreed that the war had not to be finished in the only way that would for the future obviate all possibility of another war. In France this was regarded as a war for humanity, and they were willing to pay the price. But they must consider that was to be done afterwards. Over and over again he had heard it asked, "What is Britain going to do?" If her free trade policy is to continue, she has nothing to do but block up after our own markets, so that Britain is concerned." In reply he said he did not think there was a man in Britain who would be prepared to admit German goods into

PARIS, France.—Certain products have been exempted from the decrees of July 28 and Aug. 2, 1916, which prohibited the export from France of various articles. The following products may now be exported or re-exported to any special zone when their destination is England, the British dominions, colonies or protectorates, the uninvaded parts of Belgium, Japan, Russia and the United States: acetic acid, raw or prepared animal wax, oil of peppermint, monasite (cermet), lanthanum and thorium ore, talc, soapstone (tailors' chalk, Briancourt chalk, and so on).

ment regarding the possible extension of British trade in the Southern Americas. In the opinion of the writer British trade has lost ground in these countries because there are too many purely British importing houses. In Central America, he says, and in Mexico and South American countries, the stores are largely in the hands of Germans. These firms, pursuing the traditional idea, always prefer to import from Germany, and they have a definite policy of promoting German trade.

Most of the German firms, he continues, are of mushroom growth. Young men have come out for a small

ment of writing, and this number is likely to be largely augmented. The number of men required for the Berdeenshire district is expected to be large. In many cases farmers have asked for men formerly employed by them, but this is only granted in the case of relatives. As yet there has been no great demand in the Border counties, and only 250 men have been applied for in a district where the need is estimated at 1500 men. The board of trade states that the number of farmers in Great Britain who applied between June 3 and Aug. 4 for soldiers for agricultural work was 1,631.

MALTED MILK

1957

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

WHY SUBSEA WAR STOPPED

Series of Articles by Alfred Noyes Shows Effectiveness of Measures Used to Drive Submarines Away From Coast

(Copyright 1916 by Alfred Noyes)
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The admiralty recently issued to the press a series of five articles written by Alfred Noyes, who had been granted special facilities by the admiralty authorities. The first of these articles follows:

Deutschland under allies was the cry of all Germany when her submarine first popped up, not without a touch of comedy, in Norfolk, Va.; and undoubtedly one reason for the new transatlantic submarine is the fact that certain measures have made English waters unsafe for them. Even submarines that arrive in America may disappear on their return journey. What those measures are it is now possible, though the censorship is still strict, to indicate a little more clearly.

It is among the three thousand odd trawlers, drifters and other fishing craft of the British auxiliary fleet that the seamen who broke the Armada would find themselves most at home today. In this host of auxiliaries England has, in fact, brought to life again and organized on a huge scale, with certain modern improvements, the men and the fleets of Drake and Hawkins; and it is these fleets and these men that have struck terror into the German submarines and driven them from the seas.

There has been some discussion in America as to what Mr. Wilson's policy, or some other more secret and certain power, caused the Germans to abandon their deadliest sea-weapon. Inasmuch as this weapon ceased to trouble the English a little earlier than it ceased to sink neutrals, the latter alternative might be accepted as probable, even without further knowledge, but further knowledge absolutely confirms this probability.

Nothing is more striking in the conduct of this war than the way in which the British method of "slow and sure" has justified itself. The superficial clamor for sudden and sensational proofs of "what England is doing" began in the first fortnight of the war. Neutral countries even wondered why the first month of the war had produced no great historian. In the meantime England was making the history of the next thousand years, and that can only be done on vast and deeply unken foundations which must be laid in silence. Results, and solid results, of granite and oak were England's aim. These are now appearing; and while her great new armies are demonstrating what England has created on that side, it is now possible to give a glimpse of the far-reaching method that destroyed the menace of the German submarine.

It was done in silence, and silence was one of the weapons. Submarines went out and never returned. Other submarines went out, perplexed, against a mystery; and these, too, never returned; or returned in mysteriously diminishing numbers. Nothing was said about it till the destruction of the fleet was quietly celebrated at a small gathering in London; and then neutrals began to inquire, with a new note of curiosity, "What is England doing?" We heard tales of steel nets—was vague as the results would have been, but for certain great preliminaries of which we had never heard. A few days ago I had the opportunity of seeing the finished system; and this threw a flood of light on the immense work that must have gone before in even this one branch of our sea warfare.

To begin with, a body of men larger than the United States army was chosen from the long-shore fishermen and trawler crews. They were gradually drilled, disciplined and trained and put into naval uniforms. This force is now over 100,000 strong. They were chosen, of course, on an entirely different plan from that of the army, were tough sea dogs of all ages, injured to all the ways of the sea; but not at all to any form of discipline. In its itself implies very great preliminaries; for the finished product is fit to man a battleship. In the mean time their fishing boats, trawlers and drifters were gradually taken over by the government and fitted out for the hunt, some 3000 of them. To these were added a fleet of fast motor boats, specially built for scouting purposes. They were stationed at various points all round the island.

Night and day in all weathers, section replacing section, these trawlers and drifters string themselves out from coast to coast; while on shore, thousands of workers are turning out their own special munitions and equipment—nets, mines, and a dozen mysteries which may not be mentioned. From one of their bases a patrol boat took me out along one of the longest lines of the flotilla. It was an odd sensation to approach trawler after trawler, and note the one obviously unusual feature of each—the menacing black gun at bow and stern. They were good guns too—English, French and Japanese. The patrol boat carried a Hotchkiss, and most of the trawlers had equally efficient weapons.

There were other unusual features. In every trawler, drifter and whaler, features that made one catch one's breath when their significance was realized. About this I may say very little. But in the matter of the nets it was demonstrated to me that within 35 minutes any submarine reported

in most of our home waters can be enclosed in a steel trap from which there is no escape. The vague rumors that we heard in the earlier stages of the war led one to suppose that these nets might be used, perhaps in the English channel and other narrow waters. But I have seen traps 100 miles long, traps that could shift their position and change their shape at a signal.

A submarine may enter their seas, indeed, and even go to America. She may even do some damage within their lines. But if she does this, her position is known, and, if there be any future damage done, it will probably have to be done by another submarine. For she has called upon a thousand perils, from every point of the compass, to close upon her return journey. I have actually seen the course of a German submarine—though thought itself undiscovered—marked from day to day, on the chart at an English base. The clues to all the ramifications of this work are held by a few men at the admiralty in London. Telephone and telegraph keep them in constant touch with every seaport in the kingdom. But let the reader consider the amount of quiet organization that went before all this. Even the manufacturers of the nets—which do not last forever, even when made—is an industry in itself; and that is one of the least of a thousand activities.

We boarded one of the trawlers, just as her nets were running out; and at the end of 20 minutes, when the long dwindling line of fishing craft had "dressed" itself, from the British coast to the coast opposite, all that was necessary was to wait for visitors.

Throughout this work of the auxiliary fleet it is worth noting that in their records of rescue and salvage a good half of their care is devoted to the ships of neutrals. It is England that sweeps the seas for mines, marks them off on her charts, warns, delays and guides the traffic of the world through a thousand unknown perils. And England has paid the price for it; for while the neutral traffic is held up for an hour or two, as at the lifting of a policeman's hand, mines are removed; but sometimes those who remove them are awaited in vain by their homes in the little seaports. That neutrals are not altogether forgetful of the fact is shown by the exceedingly generous subscriptions raised on the Atlantic liners among Americans and others, for the widows and orphans of the mine sweepers. On one Dutch liner recently over \$1000 was contributed for this purpose in half an hour by the passengers at breakfast, who had come undisturbed through waters full of menace.

But neutrals have not always escaped; and, in talking to the men on these trawlers, I was struck by the fact that a large proportion of their tales referred—as I have said above—to the salvage or the actual saving of neutral ships. Often as in the case of the Falaba the rescue work is attended with many perils to the auxiliary concerned. From the Falaba a hundred and sixteen persons were rescued; and the drifter was "blighted," a phrase that, in this case, meant "almost foundered." On a few occasions, the hunters have themselves been trapped. Mr. Noyes described how three men taken off a trawler by a submarine endured eighty hours under the sea. Periodically, revolvers were put to their heads and they were ordered to tell all they knew of our naval dispositions.

On the third morning they heard guns going overhead and watched the Germans handing out shells to their own guns. Finally a torpedo was fired and they heard it take effect. Then they emerged into the red wash of dawn and saw only the floating wreckage, a small boat. They were bundled into this, told they were free to row to England or Nineveh, and the submarine left them.

Many were the tales of neutrals, towed to port, battered but safe, by these indefatigable auxiliaries. One was towed in upside down by fixing an English anchor in one of her German-made shell holes. She was towed for 100 miles at a quarter of a knot an hour and arrived for the admiral at the base to make his inspection.

But even with neutrals the auxiliary fleet finds it necessary sometimes to add the wisdom of the serpent to its general philanthropy. On one occasion a neutral tank steamer was overhauled. She was believed to be carrying suspiciously large supplies to a suspiciously vague destination, but was allowed to proceed for political reasons, and in the name of the freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, with innocent fishing boats dotting our waters at intervals of half a mile and wireless telegraphy to help them, the sea has almost as many eyes and ears as it has fishes; and at dusk a drifter rolled up to our neutral friend again.

"Begorra, it's twint!" said the gunner, training his 12-pounder on to her; and twint it was. For, tucked close under either quarter, lay a German submarine, quietly being fed. Before they could submerge or bunk away the crew of the drifter had boarded the neutral and persuaded the submarines with the help of a dozen revolvers that they were prisoners of war.

The skipper of another trawler that we boarded was a quiet-voiced man with eyes that looked into the distance. He told me—and I wished that Americans could have heard him—of the German attack upon the American ship the Guilford, which he had seen from his own fishing boat. The German submarine was halfway between himself and the Guilford, which was firing the American flag and could be recognized at four times the distance. The evidence of this man and his crew had never been asked or taken; but he gave me one

significant piece of it—the fur cap of one of the lost American seamen, which he had picked up. Even this bedraggled relic of a tragedy threw a new and sharper light on the position of neutrals.

No men were ever more clearly entitled to go on their ways unmolested than the crew of this all-American merchant ship. There was no mistake possible, no excuse and no ground for pardon, in that one anarchical act of the German navy. The attack on the American steamship Guilford was narrated to me as follows, by the Skipper of His Majesty's Drifter Contrive.

I am sorry it has not the violent literary qualities which literary men call realism. Sailors have not yet learned the trick; and those who desire reality will know that the conventional expressions of this very plain yarn are at least true.

"At the time of the incident I was serving as a skipper of a vessel fishing out of Lowestoft. We were lying to our nets about nine miles off the Scillys, as it was a very clear day, with a blue sky and a fresh breeze. Many vessels had passed us during the day, and the scene was so peaceful that you could almost imagine we were still at peace with every one, and that such things as submarines and mines and 'such like' never existed. One night, just about sunset, I saw one. She passed quite close to us—no more than 1½ miles. I should say. She was a great big chap, with two guns, and a lot of the crew on deck—that was about 60 miles from the Seven Stones Lightship.

"Well, to continue, my vessel, funnily enough, was called our Friend, and, before the end of the day it was our luck to prove our friendship for our friends across the water. As I was saying, we had shot our nets; and, about noon, we saw a large tank steamer coming up channel at a good pace. She was coming in our direction, and I soon saw her colors, the Stars and Stripes at the stern—a fine big ensign it was and spread out like a board. When she was about two miles off, to my horror I saw a submarine emerge from the depths and come right to the surface. There was no sign of life on the submarine, but she lay stationary, rising and falling in the trough; and I knew instinctively that she was watching the steamer. She had undoubtedly come from the same direction as that in which the steamer was going, and it did not take me long to realize what had actually happened. I took in the situation at a glance. The submarine had passed the Guilford (for that proved to be her name). She had deliberately increased speed to die in wait for her and get a sure target, rather than attempt to fire a torpedo when overhauling her, with the possible chance of missing, and wasting one of those expensive weapons, even on an American.

"The submarine was painted gray, and had two guns; but I could not see any number. For five minutes she lay motionless—and then, having fixed the position of her prey, and taken her speed into consideration, she slowly submerged in its direction. I knew what was coming, and it came—a dull heavy explosion and a silence, and then as if to see the result of her handiwork, the submarine again appeared. She did not stay up long, as smoke was soon seen in the horizon, and I knew the patrols had been looking for her. She knew it too—and submerged. I hauled in my nets, and proceeded at full speed to the sinking ship, to try and save the lives of the crew. Our boat was launched, and I went aboard. By this time the Guilford's bows were well down and her fore decks awash, and she looked as if she would sink at any minute. She was badly holed in her fore part.

"The Huns, I thought, had done their work well. Ten minutes later I saw the patrol vessels racing up for all they were worth, and one of these vessels took off the crew, two of whom were drowned. Soon four patrol vessels were on the spot, and three of these vessels put men aboard with wires in double quick time. The fourth—a big trawler with wireless (which I now know in naval language as a 'Trawler Leader') steamed round and round in the vicinity, keeping a careful watch.

"In less than two hours the Guilford, her Stars and Stripes still flying above the water, was being towed at a good speed to port with the trawlers in attendance. That is all I have to tell; yet my story is perfectly true in every detail. Later on I went to Penzance and found that the crew of the Guilford were receiving every comfort and hospitality from the senior naval officer, and were very pleased with themselves."

SALE OF ORANGES IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor de Nava, the Italian minister of industry and commerce, has instituted a series of prizes to be awarded to societies and private individuals who are most successful in organizing the sale in Italy of oranges and mandarins in small quantities, without intermediary agents. One of the prizes is reserved for the successful introduction of orange juice as a beverage, or for any other method of utilizing oranges otherwise unsalable.

FRENCH TRADE STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—French imports during the month of July 1916 were valued at £1,820,000,000, and the exports at £1,414,000,000, making an excess of imports over exports of £1,406,000,000. The total value of the imports for the first seven months of 1916 was £10,336,000,000, and that of exports £12,990,000,000. This gives an excess of £1,112,000,000 over the imports and of £1,330,000,000 over the exports for the corresponding period of 1915.

TEXT OF GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY PEACE MANIFESTO

Chancellor to Be Urged to Define More Definitely Aims of Germany in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—As already reported by cable the Berliner Volkszeitung has published the text of the manifesto which accompanies the peace petition which the executive of the German Social Democratic party is to present to the chancellor and to which it proposes to obtain signatures throughout the country. It was strange to find the Vorwärts, the customary medium for the publication of such communications, quoting from its contemporary the text of the manifesto which runs as follows:

In all belligerent countries political groups—larger ones here, smaller ones there—are demanding that those in authority should at last clearly define what aim is being served by this terrible war. Nowhere, however, has the demand been really fulfilled. It is true that Russia, through the mouth of Sazonoff, has definitely and sharply defined her aims: they are the straits of Constantinople and Galicia, perhaps portions of German territory in addition. But Sazonoff is no more. Does his aim still hold good? It is true that Italy began from the first with an outspoken war of conquest: she wants to swallow large slices of Austrian territory and the eastern coast of the Adriatic as well. It is true, too, that the French government has formally defined the winning back of Alsace-Lorraine as its aim. But England? England, the strongest power of the Entente, has up to the present not gone beyond the vaguest of formulae: only one thing does England's government clearly proclaim: Germany must be overthrown.

Against plans of conquest and subjugation the German nation stands united, but the schemes of the enemy do not absolve us of the duty of declaring ourselves what are Germany's aims in the war. With a distinctness and clearness that will exclude all misconception it must be announced that the German nation is as far removed from a wild policy of force and conquest as it is from weak acquiescence in the aggression of the enemy. Just as, from the first days of the war, the masses of all our resources for the employment of all our resources for defense and self-maintenance, so if they have their way the war will not be waged a day longer if that end is attained. While rejecting all schemes of conquest we stand for the territorial integrity of the empire, the maintenance of political independence, freedom of economic development.

For this programme we can honorably strive, and hold out our hand to every opponent with an honest heart. Shake hands; we demand no more than our due. And just as such honesty, such firm determination to reverse the right of other peoples to exist, gives the German proletariat the moral strength to conserve itself further to the task of national self-maintenance, and to continue to bear for it the heavy burden of war, so does this same firm determination give us the right to combat the advocates of a vain struggle for power, the annexation politicians who would like to disdain and curtail the right of other nations to exist, and to brand them as responsible for the prolongation of this terrible war, which has swallowed up millions of men.

No peace at any price, no peace that would make our nation the footstool of the greatness of foreign powers. No peace so soon as the enemy is willing to fulfill the three stipulations enumerated.

Or are matters perhaps not as we say; are the annexation politicians right in claiming that the real views of the majority of the people are in their favor? How is the opinion of the people ascertained? By allowing it to speak out. Today it is not possible to call upon the most virile and politically alert section of the people to express itself because it is at the various battle fronts; but it is still possible to hear the masses at home who have been in constant touch with the men at the front. The German Social Democratic party is providing an opportunity for so doing. It is inviting signatures to a monster petition to the imperial chancellor.

A monster demonstration should show whether it is true, as annexationist politicians maintain, that to the people the chancellor's enthusiasm for the war is too weak, his war aims far too inadequate, or whether the people does not rather stand behind the programme of the Social Democratic party, which calls upon the chancellor to define more definitely than hitherto the aim of the war as expressed in the three clauses of the petition. The masses of the people must clearly declare that they are not willing to allow Germany to be driven into a course that must endlessly prolong the horrors of war, and that would certainly foster the development of fresh wars in the near future.

The German proletariat is defending the empire against violation. It does not intend to be violated. Neither does it intend to violate itself.

SOLDIERS FOR HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—According to a board of trade announcement, during the period of June 3 and Aug. 4, 28,931 farmers applied through the labor exchanges for the temporary release of soldiers for agricultural work.

SWISS PAPER ON BRITISH COMPLAINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Berner Tagwacht has drawn the attention of its readers to the account published by a Basle paper recently of an interview granted its representative by Lord Robert Cecil, who defended the measures taken by the entente powers with regard to the transportation of supplies to Switzerland, and added that he regretted to have to say that the situation had been rendered more difficult by the fact that the Swiss government had not always "felt itself strong enough in every case to prevent the exportation to the enemy of goods coming under the control of the S. S. C."

When a diplomatist uses such words, wrote the official organ of the Swiss Socialist party, their significance will be understood forthwith. They are a formal accusation, and give no cause for surprise when certain facts, and particularly the latest incident of the soya beans are recalled. Everything, including dilatoriness, has to be atoned for in the end. If firm action had been taken from the beginning and the importance of a systematic organization of internal economic life had been realized, these complaints would not have been heard. Today the situation is such that the laxity of the Swiss authorities with regard to smuggling and speculation has provided England and France with a welcome pretext for cutting off the transportation of foodstuffs. That would not have been possible had a different conception prevailed of economic policy and of the obligations owing to the home country as well as to other lands, and it must be said with regret that it is the attitude of the bourgeois government and of the capitalist class that has prepared the ground for the reprisals of the Entente.

We are justified in making this statement, the Berner Tagwacht continued, because we have dwelt almost daily for months past on the consequences of the smuggling trade and the lack of supervision, and have been attacked by the bourgeois press by way of thanks for our warnings and our demands for the curbing of profit interests. Now we are faced with the consequences, and it is comprehensible that the papers which ordinarily make much of such incidents have suppressed the interview with Lord Robert Cecil. In a perfectly irresponsible manner they are continuing their policy of concealment, and are silent concerning a conversation of the greatest significance.

The only thing that could now be done, the Tagwacht added, was to create guarantees for the future, and the people of Switzerland themselves, it maintained, had a right to see that a stop was put to the policy hitherto pursued before the country found itself dragged into the war. Meanwhile, it contended that the Entente should have demanded such guarantees instead of having recourse to the stoppage of transportation. With such measures as those that have been the outcome of the Paris negotiations, it wrote, one creates no workable relations, but only justifiable ill-will and bitterness.

W. M. HUGHES PAYS VISIT TO CAPE TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—W. M. Hughes, prime minister of Australia, had a most royal welcome on his arrival in South Africa, and it was clear that his fame had preceded him. Official and unofficial South Africa extended the warmest greeting to the famous Australian statesman. Mr. Hughes himself had lost none of his eloquence, and in his speech at Cape Town he made, among other interesting comments, a reference to Australia's position in relation to Japan.

The war, Mr. Hughes said, was a struggle as to which ideas were to prevail, those of top-dog, of might and force, or those of right and liberty. They had no quarrel with rational, civilized and Christian Germany. When this mighty conflict had passed away and the Germans came to their senses the world would take them back to its bosom; but not till then. This was a war in which there was no half-way house. No nation in the world could afford to take up what was termed an impartial attitude, more than they could take up an impartial attitude between right and wrong. Now was the time in which they must declare themselves for good or for evil, for right or might. Let them rejoice that in every part of this great, far-flung British empire Britons had massed themselves on the side of right.

They had neither provoked the war nor desired it. If any people at the beginning were free from guilt of this war it was the British. They had been criminally negligent in not taking those prudent precautions which it became a great nation to take; but they stood free from guilt now that they had taken up the sword. Their ideals were those of peace; but let them destroy tyranny wherever they found it; let them not hesitate to do things which must be done in order that the world might develop itself and enjoy true civilization. Those were the ideals of the British empire and he believed they would be more thoroughly realized when this war ended. In Africa, Mr. Hughes continued, they had shown that their love of liberty was such that whether they called themselves originally Dutchmen or Englishmen they regarded with passionate affection those ideals for which they were prepared to fall.

Those Prussianized ideals under which men were reduced to the level of automata did not appeal to any of them, Dutch or English. He was glad to think that South Africa had thrown itself into the scale for right and liberty.

Referring to Australia's position on the map, Mr. Hughes said the Australians held Australia for posterity; they held it on behalf of the British empire and the civilized world. Australians lived within three weeks of 11,000,000,000 of human beings, being in fact the back door of the East. That had a profound effect on their policy. Australia could only be held by the sword. They had, however, laid the foundation of a policy which would retain the Commonwealth for the empire. Australians could only carry out that policy by being themselves ready to fight and by being one of the family of great nations which comprised the British empire.

RAILWAYMEN TO PRESS WAGE CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The mass meeting organized by the railwaymen in Hyde Park, referred to in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, indicates a determination on the part of the railwaymen to press their demand for 10s. increase of wages for men of all grades with a view to forcing the government to tackle the matter of food prices. During the same week a special delegate meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen considered a report by a committee regarding the prime minister's refusal to receive a deputation and the attitude of the railway managers committee. The following resolution was passed:

That this special general meeting, having been called to consider the steps which have been taken by the executive committee to give effect to the decision relative to the high cost of living of the Bath annual general meeting, deprecates the action of the prime minister in refusing to meet the executive committee to discuss this important matter, and protests against the apparent indifference on the part of the general manager's committee in not realizing the urgency of the matter.

We hereby instruct the executive committee on no account to treat with individual railway companies, but to press upon the government the absolute necessity of arranging a meeting between the railway managers' committee and the representatives of this organization; and, unless an early response is given to our appeal, to call a special general meeting to deal with the situation and decide our future action.

The workers' meeting in Hyde Park was very largely attended, and the audience listened to speeches from five platforms. The largest gathering collected to hear Ben Tillett and others speak. T. Lowth, assistant secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said it would be a great misfortune if the railways of the country were to stop, but it must be understood that they had tried to avoid it. When the authorities refused to see them to discuss the matter they were bound to use the power they possessed. The people of London had to decide that they would do all in their power to bring down food prices. The government had failed to give effect to the wishes and desire of the people.

Ben Tillett (Dockers' Union) said that 4,800,000 of the 5,000,000 forming the present army were drawn from the working classes, and the same proportion was found in the navy. Yet whatever benefit might be derived from the war would go to the capitalists, and not to the workers. Flour merchants and millers had made dividends of 300 per cent, and shipping companies had paid 25, 57 and even 100 per cent. They had a right to demand that the state should conscript all food and commandeer all the material wealth of the country. There were milk rings and meat rings, and in many cases they had seen evidence of the utmost rapacity. R. Williams (Transport Workers' Federation) said it was impertinence when cabinet ministers asked people to economize. The workers must protect themselves and they must "ginger up" their unions. Mr. Foot, secretary of the London district council, of the N. U. R., said thousands of cases of butter were wasting in the warehouses.

The resolution, passed simultaneously at each of the five platforms declared that the present inflated prices were largely due to profiteers who were taking advantage of the crisis to exploit the people and added: "We desire it to be known that whilst we are willing to sink all our industrial grievances in this time of national stress, we are not going to allow this callous robbery to continue nor tolerate any form of industrial conscription. We congratulate the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen upon their decision to ask for an increase of 10s. per week in wages to meet the high cost of living, and advise all other trade unions to demand a similar increase."

WAR SERVICE PRIVILEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—By royal warrant recipients of the military cross are to have the privilege of adding the letters M. C. after their names. A bar is to be instituted both for the military cross and the distinguished service order, for those who, after having performed services for which the distinguished service order (or the military cross) is awarded, subsequently perform an approved act of gallantry which, if they had not received the order (or the cross as the case may be) would have entitled them to it.

RAIDS CARRIED OUT TO FIND ABSENTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The authorities have recently exercised their power to call upon any man who is eligible for military service and who is not in uniform to produce his registration card and his exemption certificate, in a very rigorous fashion.

On a certain day recently the police regular and special, placed pickets at the doors of places of entertainment in a popular watering place on the Welsh coast and stopped every man who was of military age. Many were unable to produce the necessary documents, and several hundred men were finally gathered in at the police station before the recruiting officer. Officers in mufti and munition workers were alike called upon to produce the necessary documents. The same policy was meanwhile being carried out in other towns. In Seton Park, Liverpool, a "raid" was undertaken jointly by police and the military authorities, who were stationed at the entrances. At the time some thousands of people were in the park, and as they passed out every man who seemed to be of military age was stopped and called on to produce his exemption or other certificates.

The police made no arrests, but took the names and addresses of men who could not produce satisfactory documentary evidence of exemption. All whose names were thus taken were ordered to report to the recruiting officers under threat of arrest if this instruction were not obeyed. In London again, a garden party which was being held at Bow for the purpose of raising funds for a Labor newspaper, was raided and several young men charged with being absentees from military service.

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DAYTON, OHIO, SEES OPENING OF CAMPAIGN

Nominee Hughes Attends Four Events and Makes Two Speeches—Tariff and Americanism Topics in State Tour

DAYTON, O.—Charles E. Hughes brought his policies into Ohio today, beginning a three days' tour. Mr. Hughes arrived at Dayton shortly before 9 o'clock and was met by a large reception committee, headed by J. J. Nevin. Later in the day Gov. Frank B. Willis of Ohio was to join the "nomination special" and travel with the party during the tour in Ohio.

First of all today the candidates was taken to the soldiers' home. They at 11:30 he was to make a speech before the League of Republican Clubs. This afternoon he was to put in an appearance and review a parade at the state fair grounds, and tonight to deliver his big speech of the day at the city auditorium. In between times he expected to confer with Ohio Republicans on the political outlook—former Gov. Myron T. Herrick and Ralph Cole among the number.

Mr. Hughes plans to make the tariff and Americanism his main themes in Ohio speeches during the next few days. The prediction of closed factories after the end of the European war if the Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue only is continued, was shown to be popular in Indiana, and the candidate is of the opinion it will be an equally potent campaign argument in Ohio.

Claims for Mr. Hughes

Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin Sure, Say Republicans

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin are claimed for Mr. Hughes by Chairman Wilcox. He based his confidence on telegraphic advices from A. T. Hert, manager of the Chicago headquarters, and United States Senator Lawrence Sherman of Illinois. Mr. Hart wired:

"At the close of a week of travel through Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana with the Republican presidential nominee, I do not hesitate to predict that Mr. Hughes will carry each of the states by large majorities."

"Mr. Hughes has spoken in 34 cities and towns of the middle West since last Tuesday. Three hundred thousand people heard him. His reception indicated there is no Republican apathy in this part of the country. Mr. Hughes drew record crowds in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana."

"Indiana is not doubtful; it will go for Hughes and Fairbanks by an overwhelming majority in November. This claim is amply substantiated by the great turn-outs which have met the Hughes train at each of the 32 stops made in the Hoosier state, by the interest with which the various audiences followed the speeches and by the responses that greeted him."

Senator Sherman said: "Governor Hughes' speech at Springfield was the greatest I have heard in a lifetime. It aroused a responsive sentiment in the audience. Hughes has helped himself greatly and all of the rest of the ticket in the Middle West. I rejoice with you over the good result."

NEW YORK LABOR NOT TO CALL OUT ALL THE UNIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Labor leaders today marked out details of their plans for the walkout of union workers, which they confidently expect to take place on Wednesday. The public, meanwhile, looks hopefully to the sessions of the state board of conciliation and arbitration starting tomorrow, at which an attempt will be made to adjust the differences between the traction company and the striking carmen.

One hundred and fifteen trades unions, with about 180,000 members, already have voted to stop work on Wednesday in support of the carmen. Labor leaders today estimated 350,000 would walk out, explaining that it is not their intention to bring out all union workers. The unions more directly connected with the city's transportation are to answer the call.

N. Y. SCHOOLS WELL FILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only about one tenth of New York's 900,000 public school pupils were absent when the fall term began today. The number who remained away was much smaller than anticipated. Truant regulations are suspended for a week or two. Under the new compulsory military training law special exercises are held daily. Three new buildings designed on the Cary plan are open. The junior high school plan is being tried in seven schools.

MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL

MAYNARD, Mass.—The new high school building on Summer street was opened today for the first time. The school will house all the high school pupils and pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of the grammar schools, thus relieving the congestion at the other buildings.

ARLINGTON SCHOOL OPENING

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The junior high school and grammar schools of this town were opened this morning, following a delay of two weeks.

BRITISH GUEST TO LEARN VIEW OF BLACKLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. B. Hepburn, chairman of the Chase national bank, is giving a luncheon today at which the guest of honor is Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser of the British embassy at Washington. The luncheon is given for the purpose of enabling Sir Richard to gain at first hand an expression of the attitude of New York bankers and business interests towards the British restrictions of trade and censorship of mails.

It was stated at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. this morning that the report that the Morgan interests were giving the luncheon was erroneous. Mr. Morgan was in Boston and would be unable to attend. Mr. Hepburn had nothing to say for publication this morning. Sir Richard himself believed a statement making public the general idea of the conference would probably be given out at its conclusion.

Mail Delay Conferences

Sir Richard Crawford to Meet New York Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sir Richard Crawford, trade adviser of the British embassy, is in New York today to begin a series of conferences with business men and exporters over ways and means for diminishing mail delays due to censorship.

It is expected here that the conferences will lead to a better understanding among business men concerning all trade relations with the allied governments, including the necessity for the Blacklist.

The conference will be held entirely on the initiative of the British embassy. The state department has not been consulted. For this reason officials regard the move as indicating that the Allies seek the opportunity to prevent as far as possible the inconveniences due to the censorship. After leaving Washington Sir Richard Crawford said he expected to attend luncheon at the Bankers Club in New York today.

NEW HAVEN ROAD FILES MILK RATES

Proposed new rates for the transportation of milk and milk products over the New Haven system were announced in a tariff which was filed with the Massachusetts public service commission today by A. B. Smith, general passenger agent of the New Haven railroad. The schedule is understood to have been prepared with a view to making the New Haven rates uniform with those of the Boston & Maine and other railroads in accordance with the recommendation of the interstate commerce commission.

Because of protests from milk dealers and others the interstate commerce commission still has the milk situation before it and consequently the new rates proposed by the railroad have been suspended until such time as the Washington commission makes its decision on them. The New Haven proposes to put its new tariff into effect Nov. 1. This tariff slightly raises the rates on some commodities and lowers them on others, affecting only the large contractors who make use of this service on the New Haven.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fifty-third annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, which has 8200 members, opens here today, in conjunction with the second national exposition of chemical industries at Grand Central Palace.

This afternoon Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordinance, U. S. A., will discuss "Chemistry and the National Welfare." Other speakers will be: John E. Gardin, vice-president of the National City Bank on "Chemistry and Banking"; Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Association, on "Chemistry and Conservation"; Dr. Charles H. Hertz, president of the society, on "Expanding Relations of Chemistry in America." Sessions will continue until Friday.

VOTE ON FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—On Tuesday Columbia voters will pass upon a proposition to abolish the present commission form of city government and return to the old aldermanic form. Both of the Columbia newspapers are standing by the present form of government, but there appears to be a considerable undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the populace.

PAPER MILL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The feasibility of a paper mill to be owned by newspaper publishers in Florida, the news print situation in general and needed legislation to remedy the present conditions, will be discussed at a meeting of the Florida State Press Association which has been called for Oct. 6 by President Oscar T. Conklin.

MELROSE SCHOOL OPENING

MELROSE, Mass.—It was announced by the school committee yesterday that the public schools would not open today as scheduled, the opening having been postponed for at least one week.

LEXINGTON SCHOOLS OPEN

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The grammar schools began opening today at the Hancock school. The Monroe school will open tomorrow and the Adams school on Wednesday.

APPROVAL OF ADMINISTRATION. WILSON PLEA

President Addresses Grain Dealers Association at Baltimore on Issues of Campaign—Tremendous Reception

BALTIMORE, Md.—President Wilson today addressed to the farmers and shippers of the country an appeal for approval of the business legislation passed during his term of office. At a meeting held under the auspices of the National Grain Dealers Association, he spoke to a crowd of 3000 people who packed the Lyric theater. From the time the President arrived here at 1:36 p. m., he was accorded a tremendous reception. The streets were lined with people and long before the hour arrived for his appearance thousands were jammed in front of the theater.

The President's Speech

Tells Business Men Interests of Society Are Paramount

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Two thousand men and women gathered in front of the east portico of Shadow Lawn Saturday afternoon to hear President Wilson make the opening speech of his campaign for president. He replied to the attacks on the eight-hour law, praised the legislative record of the administration and gave a definite pledge that the dispute between railway executives and employees would be "proceeded with."

With no specific mention of his opponent, he defended his action and that of Congress, but it was taken by his hearers as much more than a defense.

"I outlined the trend of his campaign and it contained a challenge to Mr. Hughes as the President developed his position on the railroad struggle, praised the Democratic Congress for helping to liberate the business energies of the country and attacked as 'craven' any turning back 'from any portion of the road we have traveled.' One of the strongest statements of the President was as follows:

"One of the things in which society is profoundly interested is the supply of the necessities of life. It would be intolerable if at any time any group of men, by any process, should be suffered to cut society off from the necessary supplies which sustain life. These supplies are of no use unless they can be distributed and in this distribution the interest of society is paramount to every other interest."

President Wilson's speech in part follows: "There never was a time when the pulse of energy and success beat so strongly in American business as it beats today. And yet I hope that all business men in America realize that we are only at the beginning of a new era. America has not played its proportionate part in the development of the trade of the world. I mean that it has not played a part proportionate to the gifts of Americans and the resources of America, and that in the times to come, partly because of the unhappy circumstances of recent years, but chiefly because America is about to release her energies, the scope of American business will be what men have hitherto not dreamed of, if American men know how to take advantage of the opportunity."

"But the chief cloud that is upon the domestic horizon is the unsatisfactory relations of capital and labor. There is only one way, gentlemen, in which the relations of capital and labor can be rendered satisfactory. That is, in the first place, regarding labor as a human relationship of men with men, and, in the second place, regarding labor as part of the general partnership of energy which is going to make for the success of business men and business enterprises in this country. So long as labor and capital stand antagonistic, the interests of both are injured and the prosperity of America is held back from the triumphs which are legitimately its own."

"You know that we have been a legalistic people. I say with all due respect to some men for whom I have a high esteem that we have been too much under the guidance of the lawyers, and that the lawyers have always regarded the relations between the employer and the employees as merely a contractual relationship, whereas it is, while based upon contract, very much more than contractual relationship."

"It is a relationship between one set of men and another set of men with hearts and with interests that they ought to serve in common with persons whom they love and must support on the one side and on the other. 'Labor' is not a commodity. It is a form of cooperation, and if I can make a man believe in me, know that I am just, know that I want to share the profits of success with him, I can get 10 times as much out of him as if he thought I were his antagonist. And his labor is cheap at any price."

"That is the human side of it, and the human side extends to this conception, that the laboring man is a partner of his employer. If he is a mere tool of his employer, he is only as serviceable as the tool. His enthusiasm does not go into it. He does not plan the work shall be better done. He does not look upon the aspect of the business or enterprise as a whole and wish to cooperate the advantage of his knowledge and his invention to the success of it as a whole."

"Human relationships, my fellow citizens, are governed by the heart, and if the heart is not in it, nothing is in it."

"I have recently been through an

experience which distressed me. I tried to accommodate a difference between some of the employees of the American railways and the executives of the American railways, and the distressing thing I discovered was that on the one hand there was unlimited suspicion and distrust of the other, and that that suspicion and distrust was returned by the other side in full measure."

"The executives did not believe in the sincerity of the men, and the men did not believe in the sincerity and fairness of the executives, and while arbitration was being discussed I had this sad thought:

"Arbitration is a word associated with the dealings of hostile interests. It is an alternative of war. There ought to be no such thing as the contemplation of hostility as between men whose interests are the same and who should cooperate together. And, therefore, if I came upon me with a force that it had never had before that the real problem of capital and labor was to bring the two sides to understand and believe in one another; that the problem of the next generation, if America were really to release her energy, was to be this real, genuine, fundamental reconciliation between capital and labor."

"Before I consulted with me, I, of course, made myself acquainted with the points of controversy."

"I learned that they were very simple indeed, that the men demanded an eight-hour day, and that in order to make the eight-hour day work they demanded that the railroads pay them one half more for overtime than they paid them for the time in the regular day, the men alleging that that was the only way in which they could obtain a genuine eight-hour day, by making the railroads pay more for the time beyond the eight hours than they paid for the time within the eight hours."

"I saw at once that there was one part of this that was arbitrable, but that in my opinion there was another part that was not arbitrable. I do not regard the question of the eight-hour day as arbitrable. The first thing I told both sides before I requested their opinion was that I stood for the eight-hour day."

"I learned before the controversy began, so far as I was concerned in it, that the whole temper of the legislative body of the United States was in favor of the eight-hour day."

"There are some things in which society is so profoundly interested that its interests take precedence of the interests of any group of men whatever. One of these things is the supply of the absolute necessities of life. It would be intolerable if at any time any group of men by any process should be suffered to cut society off from the necessary supplies which sustain life."

"But these supplies are of no use, unless they can be distributed, and in the matter of the distribution of goods, particularly of the goods that sustain life and industry, the interest of society is paramount to every other interest, and the difficulty about all situations like that which we have just passed through is this: that the main partner is left out of the reckoning. These men were dealing with one another, as if the only thing to settle was between themselves, whereas the real thing to settle was what rights had the 100,000,000 people of the United States."

"The business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself, to see that no body or group of men, no matter what their private interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society, and the problem which Congress, because of the lateness of the session, has a few months postponed, is this problem: by what means are we going to obligate persons who come to controversy like this to admit the public into the partnership by which the thing is discussed and decided?"

"That is not an easy problem. A great many different methods have been proposed, and one of the reasons why Congress thought it necessary to postpone the decision for a few months was that there were so many honest differences of opinion, not as to the object, but as to the method."

"The only test that ever comes into affairs for an active man is the test that comes when he is put to it to think out difficult things and do it," said the President. He continued: "And I for my part congratulate the business men of America that some of their difficulties have been removed by legislation, that they have been fortified against certain forms of control which must have been intolerable to them, that they have had their real commercial strength put at their service by such acts as the federal reserve act, for example, and that now, if they think they can conquer the world, it is up to them to do it; and that nobody is going to assist them because it is a thing in which they cannot be assisted by anything but their own strength."

"We are now out in the open, competitors for the confidence of the world, and there is only one way to get it and that is to earn it."

"I cannot imagine anything more inspiring than to be put on your mettle after legislation has taken the shackles off you and appraised you. You know that you are no man's servant."

"Reaction in this matter would shut us up like a province. To turn back upon any portion of the road we have traveled would be craven. To pretend that we are able to compete with the world and then cringe at the opportunity would not be worthy of any of the traditions of America, and so for my part I am particularly proud to be supported by the business opinion of the American business men because I know myself to have a great enthusiasm for the triumph development of American enterprise throughout the world."

Wilson Victory Seen

Democratic Chairman McCormick Tells Reasons for Confidence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement given out here Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic

national committee, asserts that everything indicates that President Wilson will be reelected. In fact, he predicts the success of the Democratic ticket "by a wide margin." The President's cause is rapidly growing in strength, he says, among independent, progressive and Republican voters, and throughout the country leaders in all walks of life are coming out for him.

"I find still another and a mighty good reason why I think Wilson is to win," he says. "The success of the plan of raising a campaign fund in small sections from the people at large rather than through the channels of special interests has passed all expectations. By the tens of thousands people of small or very moderate means are paying their little to help the reelection of a 'people's President.' Could there be a better index of the trend of the popular judgment?"

"I can best sum it up by saying that President Wilson will be reelected by a wide margin because when it comes to an issue of crucial action right and justice ever prevail in the United States."

ELEVATED ROAD FINANCES TOLD TO COMMISSION

(Continued from page one)

and on the Boston Consolidated five, eight and 10 cents. The five-cent fare, generally speaking, represented a ride beyond the center of the business district and the suburbs, but to Newton, Watertown, Arlington and points in Medford and Malden, the fare was 10 cents. Rides beyond the center of the business district, from one suburb to another, and rides involving a transfer, even on the lines of the same company, as a rule cost eight cents."

In 1887, he said, the West End Street Railway Company, incorporated by act of the Legislature, acquired all of these companies except the Lynn & Boston, and also acquired the suburban Street Railway Company, then under construction. It proceeded to equip its lines with electricity and to extend them. It rearranged its schedules and routes so as better to meet transportation requirements, as it was possible to do after the system was consolidated and not operated by four distinct companies. The rates of fare were 5, 8 and 9 cents. A limited number of free transfers were provided. The 8-cent fare represented the cost of a ride from one portion of the system to another involving a transfer, except at free transfer points, and the 9-cent fare represented the cost of an exchange check for a ride over the lines of another company outside of the city limits.

The Boston Elevated was incorporated in 1894, and in 1897, under authority of a legislative act of that year, it took over all the street railway lines in Boston, except those formerly belonging to the Lynn & Boston and now the property of the Bay State. Since the Boston Elevated took over these properties, these rapid transit facilities have been completed and put in operation. Tremont street subway, East Boston tunnel, Elevated line from Sullivan square to North station, and from Nassau street to Forest Hills; Elevated line on Atlantic avenue; Washington street tunnel, Cambridge subway, including Elevated connection and Beacon Hill tunnel; East Cambridge viaduct, Boylston street subway, East Boston tunnel, Dorchester tunnel from Park to Washington street.

In addition there are now in process of construction the Dorchester tunnel to Andrew square and the extension of the elevated line from Sullivan square to Everett. During this period the company has added 133 miles of new track to the surface system. Mr. Snow declared that the Boston Elevated is the only road in the United States operating a complete system of rapid transit and surface lines, which afford the opportunity through its free transfer system of a ride, by surface, elevated and subway for single fare of 5 cents to substantially any point in its territory served by it from any other point in the same territory.

Comparing the company's permanent investments, he said, in 1897 it amounted to \$2,901 for every dollar of gross income. In 1916 it amounted to \$6,178 for every dollar of gross income. In 1897 it was 85 cents per revenue car mile, while in 1916 it had increased to approximately \$2 per revenue car mile. In 1897 the return upon the investment required 5.680 cents per revenue car mile out of a total revenue of 28.498 cents per car mile. In 1916 it called for 10.028 out of a total of \$30.385 to pay a 6 per cent dividend. In 1897, 988 cents out of every nickel was required for a return on the investment; in 1916, 1.50 cents out of every nickel was required.

The capital stock of the Elevated sold on the market in 1901 as high as \$190 per share. In 1902 the board of railroad commissioners, in approving an issue of stock, required that it be offered at \$155 per share, and that amount was actually paid for it. Sept. 12 of this year it was quoted at \$73.

He said the capital for the present elevated system has come substantially from three sources. The city of Boston has furnished the capital for all the subways and tunnels except the Cambridge subway and has leased them to the Elevated for a rental intended to be sufficient to pay the interest on the investment, and ultimately, by means of a sinking fund, to repay the original cost. Capital for additions to the surface lines has been provided by sale of the securities of the West End Street Railroad Company, and for the elevated lines by the sale of securities of the Boston Elevated.

On June 30 the outstanding bonds of the Elevated were \$26,586,000. The per value of the outstanding stock was \$23,579,400. The premiums paid thereon by the stockholders were \$3,707,423.13, making an aggregate of \$26,586,823.13 or only \$25.13 more than the outstanding bonds. The company cannot, under the laws of the state, issue any more

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CHICAGO

bonds until it has issued additional stock, and cannot issue stock because it cannot be sold at less than par, and the present market value is only 73 cents.

"It has enabled the company to furnish as good value as the public may require," he said. "It is necessary that the stock be salable at not less than par. There is no reason to believe that the stock will be salable at that price unless its earnings are sufficient to pay dividends of at least 5 per cent, which is only 5.3 per cent of the money actually paid in by stockholders."

"Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent mean the returns of only 5.2 per cent on the par value of the Elevated's stocks and bonds, and of less than 5 per cent on the cash actually paid in by stock and bond holders."

He said the company's financial condition is due to three things:

1. Increased cost of material and labor make it impossible to secure reductions which should have resulted from improved methods and increased efficiency.

2. Enormous increase in the personal investments has been at much greater rate than the growth of business has warranted.

3. Owing to the extension in rides by the employment of the transfer system, the revenue is not increasing in proportion to the service rendered.

He said that of the total of \$792,012.68 for operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$649,636.04 are due to increased wages. The operating cost per revenue passenger of the Elevated for the year ending June 30 was 3.323 cents. During this period the road carried 280,932,243 free transfer passengers, and if each of these had paid a nickel fare the operating cost per revenue passenger would have been reduced to 1.874 cents.

Mr. Snow declared that the Elevated has always made every effort to improve its service and increase the economy and efficiency of operation, and has done substantially all of the things which the public service commission proposed to the Bay State Street Railway Company recently that it should do. He showed that notwithstanding the fact that conditions relative to congestion are probably worse in Boston than in any other city in the country, nevertheless there are only three companies in Massachusetts which operated their surface cars at a speed greater than the Elevated; these are the Boston & Worcester, the Berkshire, and the Massachusetts Northeastern.

In the matter of cars it has recently purchased for the East Boston tunnel cars which represent the highest development of the art, with multiple control, center entrance, stepless and semi-converter types. In the matter of mechanical fare collection the company has gone farther than any other in the country, 53 per cent of its revenue last year being collected in fare boxes, there being a total of 979 such boxes on the system.

Discussing the increase in the company's permanent investment, Mr. Snow said it has nearly doubled in the past nine years. On June 30, 1916, it was \$116,022,060.04, while nine years before it was only \$65,979,896.07. To pay a return of 6 per cent on this investment, \$3,243,768.87, or 6.269 cents per car mile, was required, while in 1916 these amounts had increased to \$5,873,435.20, or 10.028 cents per car mile.

He declared that the amount of the capital investment does not include a single dollar of water, nor any allowance for franchise or other public rights. It represents the actual cost of the property devoted to the public use, and every bond and every share of stock has been approved by the public service commission or its predecessor, except \$6,400,000 of preferred stock of the West End issued in 1887.

which was issued by authority of the Legislature. He also pointed to the fact that the West End paid out of its receipts the entire loss entailed in changing from horse to electric power, which under the law might have been capitalized.

Next he pointed out that the amount required to pay a return on the investment will be increased this year by \$70,000, because the rental paid for the East Boston tunnel extension last year covered only three months and 14 days. In addition, the company will need in the near future from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 additional capital to pay for additions and improvements which have already been made or are in contemplation.

As showing that the revenue has not increased in proportion to the service rendered, Mr. Snow quoted statistics indicating that in 1888, when the cars seated only 22 persons, the revenue per car mile was 31.2 cents, while in 1916, with cars seating on the average 45 people, the revenue per car mile was only 30.985 cents.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Monday:

Army Orders

Major William Mitchell will make not to exceed three trips from this city to Newport News on duty pertaining to aviation. Lieut.-Col. Thomas G. Hanson is relieved from duty at Camp Mexico, Cal., and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston. Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Albert F. Fuger, second field artillery. Resignation by First Lieut. Calvin L. Cooper, M. R. C., of his commission, accepted by the President. Maj. Alie Williams, M. C., will proceed to Philadelphia for duty. First Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee is relieved from duty in the coast defenses of Savannah to take effect on or about Nov. 1. First Lieut. Ward E. Duval is relieved from duty in the coast defenses of Baltimore to take effect on or about Nov. 1. The resignation of Second Lieut. Joseph S. Armstrong, second infantry, California national guard, is accepted by the President. The resignation of First Lieut. Chester A. Baker, first cavalry Massachusetts national guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 32.

Navy Orders

Capt. W. B. Fletcher, detached naval war college, Newport, to member of general board, navy department. Lieut. H. P. Mohle, detached Machias, to Terry. Lieut. J. R. Peterson, Jr., detached Terry, to connection fitting and Wilkes. Surg. C. D. Langhorne, resignation accepted from Sept. 13. Paym. B. H. Brooke, detached North Carolina, to South Carolina. Paym. T. A. McMillan, ret., placed on retired list of officers from Sept. 14, to home. Paym. J. S. Higgins, detached naval station Olongapo, P. I., to walk orders. Paym. M. R. Goldsboro, detached South Carolina, to naval station Olongapo as supply officer via November transport. P. A. Paym. J. L. Chatterton, detached naval proving ground Indian Head, Sept. 30, to North Carolina.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Birmingham, Burrows, Dixie, Dolphin, Dubuque, Florida, Kansas, Lamson, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Nicholson, Oklahoma, Panther, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, at Hampton Roads; Annapolis, at San Diego; Calgo, at southern drill grounds; Denver, at San Francisco; Duncan, at Boston; Jupiter, Managham at Norfolk; St. Louis, at Hilo; Sampson, at Lynnhaven Roads.

Sailed—Celtic, Hampton Roads to sea; Gloucester, Brooklyn for cruise; Potomac, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Preble, San Pedro for San Diego; Norfolk for Boston.

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CANDIDATES IN PRIMARIES HOLD FINAL RALLIES

Last Day of Campaign for Nominations Featured by Increased Activity on Part of Political Leaders and Others

Today, the final one of the campaign for tomorrow's state primary, is featured by the activity of political lieutenants and ward workers who are following instructions of the Democratic organization leaders to make a personal appeal to the voters of their acquaintance to support Gen. Charles H. Cole for the Democratic nomination for Governor. This form of campaign work is being carried on extensively in Boston and particularly in ward 5, where Martin Lomasney, at a meeting of the Democratic political workers of his realigned district, formerly ward 8.

Mr. Lomasney's instructions were characteristic of those of other Boston Democratic leaders who are supporting General Cole on the ground that he is a more formidable candidate than Frederick W. Mansfield to place in opposition to Governor McCall at the election in November. The workers of ward 5 were told to get out as big a vote as possible, and were informed that Mr. Lomasney would not be satisfied unless ward 5 gave the biggest ward majority for General Cole.

The two gubernatorial candidates are to tour Boston tonight, intending to continue their speaking until after midnight. The organization has succeeded in securing most of the municipal halls and ward rooms for Cole rallies, but has expressed a willingness to share them with Mr. Mansfield if weather conditions are unfavorable for his outdoor rallies.

In addition to a rally at the Technology buildings in Cambridgeport at 12:30 p. m. and another at Pemberton square at 1 p. m., the following evening program has been prepared for General Cole:

Town hall, Washington street, Brighton; Brookline Village, Fenwood road and Huntington avenue; Tremont and Gurney streets; Heath square; Minton hall, Forest Hills; Vernon hall, Tremont and Vernon streets; Municipal building, Codman square; Geneva avenue and Bowdoin street; Adams street and Dorchester avenue; Harvard street and Standish avenue, Dorchester; Bowdoin and Hamilton streets; Savin Hill and Dorchester avenues; Uphams Corner; Grove Hall; Quincy street and Blue Hill avenue; Dudley and Dunmore streets; Albany and Dearborn streets; Dudley and Cottage streets; Mt. Vernon street and Dorchester avenue; Andrews square, South Boston; Dorchester and Telegraph streets, South Boston; Broadway and Dorchester street, South Boston; Flood square, South Boston; Maynard hall, D street, South Boston; Franklin schoolhouse, Washington street; Columbus square; Municipal building, Tyler street; Jefferson Club, Hanover and Charter streets; wardroom, Bunker Hill and Lexington streets, Charlestown; City square, Charlestown; Thompson square, Charlestown; Sullivan square; Chelsea square; Central square, East Boston; Day square, East Boston; Maverick square, East Boston; Orient Heights and Pemberton square.

Mr. Mansfield spoke to an audience of about 400 at Faneuil hall this noon, laying emphasis on his labor record and contending that he was the stronger candidate for the party to nominate. George E. Custer of the Engineers Union of Boston and Francis J. Murray, campaign manager for Mr. Mansfield, criticized the Democratic state organization for taking sides in the contest. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester presided.

General Cole spoke shortly after 1 p. m. in Pemberton square to an audience of about 300, reviewing his record as fire commissioner and police commissioner of Boston and adjutant-general of the commonwealth.

Besides the noon rally at Faneuil hall Mr. Mansfield will tour the city tonight, beginning shortly after 6 o'clock in East Boston, and going thence to Charlestown, the West End, the South End, South Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury and Brighton. He will be preceded at many of the rallies by other speakers who are to hold the audiences until Mr. Mansfield arrives.

There was much campaign activity in the Dorchester and South Boston districts Sunday. Former Representative James T. Kenney, candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress from Roxbury, yesterday threw open the headquarters of the Wilson Club, on Warren street, to the candidates for public office in that section of the city. Several hundred persons were present and listened to a number of candidates.

Timothy J. Buckley of Charlestown, candidate for renomination to the Governor's council from the third council district, addressed meetings yesterday in South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown and Boston.

Both General Cole and Mr. Mansfield spoke at a clambake held by the Democratic clubs of Brockton at Scandia park, Brockton, Sunday. Neither candidate referred to the other in his remarks, each confining himself to his own record. Prior to speaking, the two candidates had met, shaken hands and conversed for a while.

An echo of the Simon Swig investigation on Beacon hill was heard yesterday at Quincy where Representative Swig spoke to an audience in Alpha hall on his record and in advocacy of the candidacy of Representative Edward J. Sandberg of Quincy for the Republican senatorial nomination of the district. Mr. Sand-

berg voted against an investigation of the charges against Representative Swig. Representative Kenneth Nash of Weymouth, an opponent of Representative Sandberg for the senatorial nomination, voted for the investigation.

At yesterday's rally Mr. Nash requested at the close of Mr. Swig's remarks that Chester J. O'Brien, who had formerly been an opponent of Mr. Swig, be allowed to tell about methods alleged to have been used to defeat him by Mr. Swig. The chairman, Joseph Seashary, promptly introduced another speaker although many in the audience called for Mr. O'Brien. The chairman declining to yield, Representative Nash, Mr. O'Brien and a large part of the audience left the hall in confusion.

Matthias J. Nesdale, business agent of the Boston carmen's union, has publicly denied that he authorized the use of his name on a circular letter endorsing Senator James P. Timilty for the Democratic renomination for senator.

AUTOMOBILE TOUR PLANNED

More than a score of automobiles are expected to participate in the tour of the seventh Middlesex senatorial district to be made tonight by Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., of Bedford, one of the Republican candidates for the seat in the Massachusetts Senate in that district.

The tour will take the campaigners to Reading, West Lynn and Cliftondale. Speaking in behalf of the candidate will be Guy Ham and former Representative E. C. Stone. A singer and bugler also will participate. The schedule calls for an address in Reading square early in the evening followed by three in West Lynn, one at Federal square at 8 p. m., another at Market square at 8:30 and the third at Houghton square at 9.

The Cliftondale rally will be at 9:30 in front of a local theater. Later the party will return to Reading square. Three Republicans are contesting for this seat, Charles A. Kimball of Littleton, who seeks reelection for a third term; Burton H. Crosby of Lowell and Mr. Pfeiffer. Frederic W. Burke of Lynn is uncontested for the Democratic nomination.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Morris E. Beardsley of Bridgeport is the Democratic party's candidate for the governorship of Connecticut. He served as judge of the probate court in Bridgeport from 1877 to 1893. Thirteen years ago he was a member of the lower house of the state Legislature. In 1894 he ran for Lieutenant-Governor as the Democratic party's candidate, and was defeated. His candidacy now is for a second term. He defines himself as "substantially a Democrat," but admits bolting Mr. Bryan when he has been a candidate.

The Hon. H. C. Brewster, premier-elect in British Columbia, is a native of New Brunswick, and received his training there, having settled on the Pacific coast only comparatively recently, when large business interests drew him thither. He entered the British Columbian Parliament in 1907, and was reelected in 1909. In 1913 he again became a lawmaker, and soon led the Liberal forces in the Legislature. As an employer of labor he has set high standards of wages and dealings, and in the conduct of his business he is a pioneer in the use of all devices for improving product and conserving the workers' interests.

Charles Richard Crane, just elected president of the National Business Men's League, is a native of Chicago, who was educated in the public schools and then entered the large manufacturing business which his father had built up in that city, a business that now has an international reputation and scale of operation. In due time he became president of this corporation. Then he retired from active business and turned to civic and international problems as objects of his interest and endeavor. In 1909 he was appointed United States minister to China, but resigned before entering on the duties of the post. Following President Wilson's election, in 1912, he offered the post of ambassador to Russia to Mr. Crane, which was declined, though in point of knowledge of Russia and of the Balkan regions Mr. Crane has few peers among his countrymen. He is prominent as a member of and a contributor to many of the best civic and educational organizations of the country. He now resides at Woods Hole, Mass.

Sir John Francis Cleverton Snell, who is one of the executive committee of the recently appointed board of further research, formed at the instance of the Royal Society in Great Britain, is a foremost authority on electrical engineering. Educated at Plymouth Grammar school and at King's College, London, he has been consulting engineer to the borough of Westminster since 1906. Sir John was president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in 1914-15, and is the author of several works and of many papers on electrical engineering questions. He published "Distribution of Electrical Energy" in 1906, and "Power House Design" in 1911.

PLAN BOSTON-BRAZIL LINE

Plans are being made for a regular steamship service between Brazil and Boston. Representatives of the Nicht Bel Kaitau Sha, an association of Japanese shipowners are in Boston today investigating the port charges. The steamer Tansan Maru is now at Fanto, Brazil, loading a large cargo for this port and New York. If the venture is a business success it is expected that more steamers will follow under Japanese registry.

AVIATION CAMP VISITED

MISERY ISLAND, Salem Harbor—Members of the aeronautical sections of the naval militia encamped here yesterday about 300 visitors yesterday. There was no flying but the men were put through a stiff infantry drill by Lieutenant Deane and Ensign Norman E. Merrill. Liberty was granted to half the members of the camp from 7 until 10 o'clock last night.

CHICAGO WILL SEEK ACTUAL COST OF BREAD

District Attorney's Office Begins Investigation to Determine Whether Advance in Price Is Justified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The United States district-attorney's office today prepared to meet the decision of the Chicago Master Bakers Association to raise the price of bread to six cents with an investigation into the actual cost of bread. Several bakers were to be called in today. The district-attorney's office has yet to be shown that the rise is justified.

"We have received a great mass of evidence from the bakers," said Assistant District Attorney J. B. Fleming to The Christian Science Monitor this morning, "and through it all the bakers seem to be of one mind in their insistence that the rise in the price of materials necessitates a higher price for bread. Now what we want to do is to find out whether these figures are right or inflated for the occasion. One baker, for instance, said he was buying flour at \$8.15 a barrel. I don't believe that any baker in the city of Chicago pays over \$7.85 for flour. If the bakers can show a necessity, that is one thing; if they can't, that is another."

The first move to raise the price was made here Thursday by the Ward Baking Company, which announced five cent bread going to six cents beginning Sept. 28. It says the five cent loaf will be slightly increased in weight, while for those desiring a five cent loaf a smaller one, unwrapped, will be sold. Another large company says it proposes to raise to six cents also the first of the week. Both establishments urge the merits of the ten cent loaf.

Considerable doubt, however, remains as to whether the old five cent loaf has gone for good. Around the government building there is a feeling that the small baker who has built up a neighborhood trade will not risk the loss of business by raising his price, but will try to hold his business by selling at five cents as before.

The bakers have been furnishing information to the press relative to the rise of the ingredients of bread and it looks as if the time had come, in their judgment, when they had educated the public to readiness for a rise in price. Change. In the price of bread have already occurred in other cities. Mr. Bell of the Master Bakers Association said. In Birmingham, Ala., he said, the bakers had withdrawn the five cent loaf and were putting out a ten cent loaf of 24 ounces of the best bread and wrapped, and the newspapers were with them and the public satisfied.

The rise in the price of flour and sugar and advance in labor, said Mr. Bell, cause a loss on every five cent loaf. "The bakers are losing on the small and making the large loaf pay both," he continued. "What we want is to make the small loaf pay its own way. In cities like Chicago the chances are the bakers will either continue the five cent loaf, retailing it at six cents and at the old weight of three quarters of a pound, 12 ounces as a minimum loaf of bread, or else make a seven cent loaf weighing not less than 14 ounces and retailing at not less than seven cents." The ten cent loaf now made in Chicago weighs 22 ounces. Where the five cent loaf was abolished this weight would be maintained or increased, selling for ten cents as before. Making only of ten cent loaves would mean a great saving for the bakers, and because of this and the larger size of the loaf, it is declared that the quality of the bread would be greatly improved. Mr. Bell was insistent that a ten cent loaf gave better bread.

Regarding the federal inquiry here, Secretary Bell said the bakers were not disturbed, for two reasons. First, because they had not done anything wrong, and second, because conditions would warrant their facing out the Sherman act. He said the bakers would welcome a business investigation.

The public, he thought, was expecting and ready for a rise in the price of bread. "People are ready to accept an increase, on account of the necessity for it," he said.

"The rise is simply an effect," he continued. "The bakers are in the same position as the public. We are victims. The millers behind us are no more to blame. They also are victims. The trouble lies back of that, and I don't know that anything can be done about it. I am in favor of government regulation—not of an embargo—but of government regulation of the sale and shipment out of this country of wheat and flour. If the government were to undertake this, you would see the difference in prices in a minute. The opening of the Dardanelles would bring an immediate change. The rise may be only temporary. The bakers do not wish to take unjust profits. But if the country cut out the five cent loaf forever it would be wise. The two pound loaf is better anyway."

New York Change Announced

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Ward Baking Company will change the size and prices of its bread. Announcement was made by R. E. Ward, president of the company. "War prices of materials compel us," he said, "to make price and weight adjustments on our bread. Beginning Oct. 2, our present small size loaves will retail at six cents

each. Anticipating some demand for the nickel loaf, we will introduce a small loaf to be retailed for five cents."

Atlanta Bakers to Cut Weight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta bakers announce that if the price of wheat flour remains as at present they will be forced to cut the weight of the standard 5-cent loaf from 13 to 12 ounces, the price of the loaf remaining the same. It is generally anticipated that all loaves made in the city will be cut one ounce during the week.

BOSTON LIGHT BI-CENTENNIAL IS CELEBRATED

(Continued from page one)

the loyalty of the men and their wives who keep the lights burning to guide the nation's commerce. The party then went inside the light and Secretary Redfield unfurled a small American flag which covered the tablet erected by the lighthouse commission in the original foundations of the old structure.

At the conclusion of the formalities the party scattered about for an inspection of the island and the light station and after being on the island for about one hour boarded the Mayflower for the return trip, reaching the dock at about 11 o'clock. Capt. A. P. Barlow was in command of the Mayflower.

At 2:30 p. m. the exercises start in the council chamber of the old State House, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The presiding officer is to be George von L. Meyer, former secretary of the navy. Scheduled speakers are Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

President Weed of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is to preside at the concluding event of the celebration at the Old Beacon Club. The chief feature of the Point Allerton gathering will be a clam bake. Addresses are to be made by John N. Cole, chairman of the new Massachusetts commission on waterways, and Representative Smith.

Late this afternoon a boat will leave Rowe's wharf for Pemberton, connecting there with cars for Windermer, where the Old Beacon Club is located. At 5:30 the guests of the club will see the light flash forth from the old lighthouse as it begins its two hundred and first year.

Two Centuries of History

For two centuries with the exception of several years during the revolutionary period, beams from Boston light, the beacon on the rocky islet on the northern side of the main ship channel into Boston harbor have welcomed the approaching voyager. Keeping the light fairly close aboard on the starboard hand, the skipper steered due west for the channel with the utmost confidence, unmindful of the surf breaking on the ledges on one side, or tumbling on the bar on the other.

The Pilgrim colony, 25 miles down Massachusetts bay, had been in existence less than a century, and the older settlement had been distanced by one at the head of the bay, when Boston merchants, then the leaders in the world, decided that their lower harbor needed some guide for their incoming cargoes. The Eddystone light in England had been serving a useful purpose since 1700, and a beacon had been shining at Tour de Corduan at the mouth of the Garonne, in France, since 1610, but mariners approaching the American coast kept in the offing until they could lay their course for the harbor's mouth.

Through the personal impetus of John George, a Boston merchant and selectman, and called by many the father of Boston light, the General Court appointed a committee in 1713 and two years later authorized the building of the lighthouse, with an initial appropriation of about \$2500.

For some years previous Boston shipping men had maintained a sort of beacon at Point Allerton on the south side of the channel, but after several vessels had fetched up on the half-mile spit, which runs into the channel from the Point, instead of coming up the harbor, it was discontinued.

The new light was begun in the fall of 1715 and before it was finished it had cost the colony more than \$10,000, in fact \$2385. That the burden of building and maintaining such a public improvement should fall upon Massachusetts was not in keeping with Yankee thrift, so a sinking fund was at once established by laying a tax of a penny a ton on all vessels bound to or from foreign ports. Coastwise shipping, which needed some encouragement, was exempted.

The light was kindled for the first time on Sept. 14, 1716. Two days later Boston celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of its settlement.

The original tower, like that of today, was built of granite, but there was considerable woodwork about the structure, including the lantern frame, and it was not surprising that in 1761 the greater part of it was destroyed. The colony immediately rebuilt the light and continued its maintenance until the British troops arrived in force in 1774 and took possession of it without other public property in Boston harbor.

The light was the object of two attacks by detachments of the besieged colonial army immediately following the battle of Bunker Hill. Early in July, 1774, Major Vose of General Heath's regiment with a small company of Continentals rowed down the Neponset river from Milton, and skirting the Hull shore, made a dash for the light. The British guard was a small one, and after a brief skirmish, left for the city. Mayor Vose took the lamps and oil, and what gunpowder the British had left, and, destroying the wooden parts of the light, rowed back to Milton.

The British returned immediately



Fur Store News
about our
Hudson Seal
Coats
(dyed Muskrat)

Complete confidence in the people with whom you are dealing is a fundamental basis for every purchase "happily made"—the purchase that brings happiness from the moment you plan to buy. Especially in choosing furs, such implicit confidence is necessary; also, we feel, considerable help from experts who know the truth and are glad to tell you the truth. It is such helpful advice and assurance of "buying right" that we hope to bring you from time to time through our "Fur Store News."

Our Hudson Seal Coats (Seal Dyed Muskrat) are from selected prime skins; that is, the skins are taken from the animal when the fur is in its best condition. To insure greater strength, they are thoroughly stayed on the pelt side and are dressed and dyed by furriers who know how to attend to every detail.

By purchasing our stock early, we have taken advantage of low prices for both skins and labor. We wish to emphasize to you the advantage of an early consideration of Furs.

Our prices on Hudson Seal Coats range from 100.00 to 650.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

and made temporary repairs besides sending a company of soldiers to garrison the island, and Major Tupper, who headed the next raid in September, encountered a stubborn resistance. The Colonial commander sailed down the harbor from Dorchester and Squantum in whaleboats and despite the fire of the British, made a landing and not only inflicted a loss on the enemy, but captured nearly the entire company. The fight was seen from the British ships and within a couple of hours Major Tupper had been driven back to Hull with some losses.

Although scarcely noticed in revolutionary history, the importance of the exploit was recognized by General Washington who thanked Major Tupper in general orders issued from his headquarters in Cambridge.

The light was better guarded after the Tupper raid, and the colonials made no other attempt at its capture or destruction. The light was kept burning until June 18, 1776, when upon leaving for Halifax, the British demolished it with gunpowder.

In the absence of any great amount of foreign trade, the colony made no effort to reestablish the light until after the close of the revolution, and for seven years the Little Brewster was in darkness.

With the revival of commerce the necessity of the beacon was shown and the present handsome structure was completed by Massachusetts in 1783 at a cost of \$20,000, and Boston light has burned every night since.

Soon after its rebuilding by the state, 16 lamps were installed in groups of four, and in 1811 through the efforts of Winslow Lewis, a prominent Boston merchant who seems to have been the nineteenth century John George, the light was changed from one showing a steady beam to one of the revolving or flashing order. The machinery necessary to revolve the lenses was made by the Willards, the famous clock makers. The early lamps were superseded in 1858 by 14 Argand burners and in 1859 the Fresnel lamp system of prisms was installed, and still remains.

During its 200 years of existence, Boston light has been kept burning by 19 keepers and their assistants. Some of these guardians of maritime safety held their posts many years. Robert Ball had charge of the beacon for 41 years, when he was ousted by the arrival of the British in 1774. Thomas Knox served from 1783 to 1811, while Thomas Bates of Cohasset was the keeper from 1864 to 1893. The present head-keeper is Charles H. Jennings with Charles A. Lyman as first assistant and A. A. Small as second assistant.

The list of keepers of Boston light is as follows: George Worthylake, Robert Saunders, John Hayes, Robert Ball, Thomas Knox, Jonathan Bruce, Davis Tower, Joshua Snow, Tobias

Cook, William Loring, Zebedee Small, Hugh Douglass, Moses Bartlett, Charles G. Blair, Thomas Bates, Alfred Williams, Henry L. Pingree, Levi Clark, Mills Gunderson and Charles H. Jennings.

In 1789 the federal government took over all the lighthouses which the states had established up to that time, 12 in all, of which half were ceded by the state of Massachusetts.

While Boston light represents the oldest light station in the country, the little white beacon at Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York harbor is the oldest in continuous use, although the light at Cape Henlopen was established the same year, 1764.

A century ago there were 42 lighthouses on the Atlantic coast, their locations and dates of establishment being as follows: Boston light, 1716; Brant point, Nantucket, 1743; Beaver-tail, Newport, R. I., 1761; Sandy Hook, N. J., 1764; Cape Henlopen, 1764; Charleston, S. C., 1767; Plymouth, Mass. (Gurnet), 1769; Great point, Nantucket, 1769; Newcastle, N. H., 1789; Thatcher's island, Cape Ann, 1789; Newburyport, 1789; New London, Conn., 1789; Portland Head, 1790; Cape Henry, 1791; Tybee island, Savannah, 1793; Seguin island, Me., 1795; Cape Fear, N. C., 1796; Montauk, N. Y., 1797; Cape Cod (Highland light), 1798; Baker island (Salem harbor), 1798; Cape Hatteras, 1798; Oranoke, N. C., 1798; Eaton's Neck, Long Island sound, 1799; Gay Head, Mass., 1799; Georgetown, N. C., 1801; Annisquam, Mass., 1801; Cape Poge, Martha's Vineyard, 1802; Faulkner's island, Long Island sound, 1802; Old Point Comfort, Va., 1802; Saybrook, Conn., 1803; Little Gull island, Long Island, 1806; Whitehead, Me., 1807; Franklin island, Me., 1807; Watch Hill, R. I., 1807; West Quoddy Head, Me., 1808; Chatham, Mass., 1808; Sand's point, East river, N. Y., 1809; Point Judith, R. I., 1810; St. Simon, Ga., 1811; Cape Lookout, N. C., 1812; Race Point, Mass., 1816.

LUMBERMEN TAKE TESTS

Many lumber experts have taken the examination of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States department of commerce for men to take up the great European lumber investigation recently decided on by the Lumber Manufacturers Association, the federal trade commission, the United States forest service and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Those successful in passing the first examination by the bureau will be given an oral examination before a board composed of members of the lumbermen's organization and the officials of the three government branches concerned.

JOHN H. DILLON'S POSITION DOUBTED BY ATTY-GENERAL

Mr. Attwill Gives an Opinion as to Whether Park Head Is Legally Holding Office

Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill today sent to the civil service commission the following opinion in regard to the controversy over the certification of the salary of John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department of the city of Boston, and also whether or not Mr. Dillon legally holds that office.

"I beg to acknowledge your request for my opinion as to whether you are required by chapter 210 of the acts of 1908 to certify the salary of the chairman of the park and recreation department of the city of Boston and, if so, whether John H. Dillon now legally holds that office. You inclose an opinion of the corporation counsel of the city of Boston to the effect that this statute has no application to heads of departments or members of municipal boards and that the city treasurer may lawfully make payments to Mr. Dillon for services rendered by him without your certification.

"I agree with the opinion of the corporation counsel so far as he rules that chapter 210 of the acts of 1908 has no application to Mr. Dillon. That chapter, in my opinion, applies only to persons appointed under the civil service laws and rules. This is evident from the fact that the certificate required is to the effect that the persons whose pay is being certified 'have been appointed, employed, transferred or promoted in accordance with the civil service law and rules so far as the same are applicable.' Such a certificate could apply only to persons appointed under the law and rules. By section 9 of chapter 19 of the revised laws 'heads of principal departments . . . of a city' are exempted from the civil service law. It accordingly follows that you are not required by the statute in question to certify the pay of Mr. Dillon.

"It is a grave question whether, under the circumstances, Mr. Dillon is now legally holding the office of chairman of the park and recreation commission of the city of Boston. There is, however, no occasion for me to express an opinion upon that matter, for, so far as I am aware, there is no provision in charter amendments of the city of Boston (statutes 1909, chapter 486) or in any other statutes which imposes upon you any duty to take action in case of persons not under civil service rules who are illegally holding office in the city of Boston."

JAPAN BUILDS MERCHANT SHIPS FOR PACIFIC

Fixed Policy Evident to Command Trade of Western Sea—Shipyards Taxed to Limit to Provide Vessels for Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is regarded as a fixed policy on the part of Japan in the direction of building up a merchant marine that will command the Pacific is contained in a report prepared by Julian Arnold, United States commercial attaché at Peking and issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce. Mr. Arnold says that Japanese shipyards are being taxed to the limit of their capacity in turning out Japanese ships of trade.

Orders for the construction of foreign ships are being refused, as the orders booked for Japanese vessels now on hand will keep the yards busy for the next two years. The demand is so great that the yards have felt a lack of material and one new shipbuilding company is getting practically all of its material from the United States. Even boilers, engines and fittings which cannot be made as cheaply at home are being imported in large quantities from the United States.

The immediate cause for the rush in shipbuilding is the extraordinary advance in Pacific freight rates because of the war. The report says that before the outbreak of the European war the Japanese steamship companies were scarcely able to meet their running expenses. Even with the heavy subsidies received from the Japanese government, the largest of the three big companies, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, had been compelled to face deficits each year for a number of years. The altered conditions brought about by the war are shown very strikingly by the fact that at the close of 1915 this company, in addition to distributing 15 per cent in dividends, set aside a surplus of profits amounting to \$500,000.

At the beginning of 1915 it carried a debt of 7,630,000 yen (\$3,799,740). It now estimates that it can clear at the present freight rates 400,000 yen (\$199,200) on one trip of a steamer of the Tenyo class (13,500 gross tons) on the transpacific run. The company signed a contract recently for two 11,000-ton ships designed for both freight and passenger traffic. Materials for the construction of these ships have already been transported by the company from the United States to Japan. It is expected that these two ships will be launched before the end of the year.

Another company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for the last six months of 1915 showed net profits of 3,000,000 yen (\$1,494,000) greater than for the previous six months. The net profits for the year were about 8,000,000 yen (\$3,984,000). The president in his report to the shareholders stated that the company employed 93 of its own steamers and 10 chartered vessels, giving a total gross tonnage of 500,000. During the six months under review, April to September, 1915, the company transported 2,370,000 tons of cargo. It carried large quantities of war materials from Japan to Europe and, returning, took cargo from United States Atlantic ports through the Panama canal to the far east. Its transpacific business was very brisk. The company launched six cargo vessels of the 7000-ton type during 1915 and will launch six more of this type during 1916. The report also indicates that there is great activity in the shipbuilding yards of China. The two Hongkong companies are building 14 steamers.

The foregoing facts concerning the extraordinary efforts of Japan to take full advantage of the Pacific trade are considered interesting in connection with the situation that existed immediately after the outbreak of the war. At that time the Pacific trade was virtually left to the Japanese and American shipping companies, which offered a total annual cargo carrying capacity of about 700,000 tons; but just at this time American ships were withdrawn from the Pacific. During the six months following this withdrawal, the transpacific trade fell almost entirely to Japanese ships, for Japan was prepared, with its heavily subsidized companies and its shipping interests buying up and chartering every possible craft, to take advantage of this opportunity.

Gradually the United States flag is returning to the Pacific. As has been noted in these columns the China Mail Steamship Company, organized in San Francisco, has secured a vessel of 5000 gross ton, formerly belonging to the Pacific mail fleet, and restored it to the transpacific trade. Several American tramp steamers under time charters have appeared in this phase during the last year. Indications point to the operation of other American ships soon.

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—Joe Welch in "The Pedler," melodrama, 8:10.
COLONIAL—Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, 8:10.
KELTH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Hit the Trail Holiday," farce, 8:15.
SHUBERT—"Katinka," musical comedy, 8:15.
TREMONT—"Civilization," film spectacle, 8:15.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Kelth's 1:45, Tremont 2; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Park Square, Shubert 2:15.

LOWER PRICES ON SUGAR ARE NOT EXPECTED

President of Cuban Sugar Corporation Tells Why High Rates Are Likely to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Manuel Ronda, president of the Cuban Sugar Corporation, which controls 16 sugar mills in Cuba, in describing that company's prospects says:

"The prospects of a continuation of high prices for sugar during the next season (1916-1917) are unusually good. The European war has cut off a large part of the supply of the world's best sugar, and, under no conceivable conditions can this deficiency be made up by additional sowings in time for next year's crop. Regardless, however, of the existing conditions, which are unusually favorable to the industry, Cuba can produce sugar more cheaply than any other country; it has an advantage in cost of production of at least 1/2 cent per pound over any other producer. In addition, Cuba has by treaty with the United States, a differential of 20 per cent in its favor, so that, so long as there is a tariff duty on sugar entering the United States, Cuba has an advantage of that amount as against all the rest of the world, except Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, none of which countries can compete with Cuba without a protective duty, and with all of which Cuba can successfully compete, even with the present duty.

"The lowest price at which Cuban sugars have sold in recent years was during the season 1912-1913, when the average in the United States was about 2-1/2 cents per pound, cost and freight. This figure was at least one half cent lower than the price at which sugars of other countries were selling elsewhere. Such extremely low prices for Cuban sugars are not likely to recur, as they were caused by the financial necessities of the Cuban planter, who, being then deeply in debt, was forced to sell his sugar as fast as made, regardless of price, thereby not only sacrificing the tariff preference secured to him by treaty with the United States, but forcing prices considerably below that limit. During this period there were times when Cuban sugar could be bought at five eighths to three quarters of a cent below the parity of the price at which the same kind of non-privileged sugars could have been bought by American refiners.

"The planters are no longer under the necessity of selling sugars without discrimination, as a succession of prosperous years has enabled them largely to reduce their debts, and also because the value and stability of the industry in Cuba has become so well known that they now have no difficulty in financing their requirements."

BATTLESHIP TRIP UNSATISFACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Several hundred men who volunteered for the recent training cruise of the battleship Rhode Island are thoroughly dissatisfied with the results of the trip and feel that, owing to lack of preparation on the part of the authorities, their time has been practically wasted. These men paid their own board and bought their own uniforms, and in return for their time were promised training on board the battleship. This, they claim, they did not receive. There was, it is said, little or no preparation made for instructing the volunteers. The regular officers and men of the ship were so busy with their own duties that no attention could be given to the "rookies," and the result was that what had been anticipated as a valuable experience turned out to be merely a loading trip. In consequence many of them left the vessel when she was off the Delaware capes and returned to their homes. The remainder arrived three days before they were due owing to the fact that a hundred launches which were to be used in giving practical demonstrations in torpedo boat and submarine chasing did not arrive. Officers on board the Rhode Island deny that there was any general dissatisfaction, but admit that preparations for instructing the men had not been satisfactory.

VEGETABLE GROWERS TO GIVE EXHIBIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—A four-day college course in vegetable gardening, with special attention to growing crops under glass, the use of good seed, soil fertility, packing and marketing, is contained in the program of the ninth annual convention of the Vegetable Growers of America, at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Sept. 26-29-30. The program includes an inspection trip through the Chicago gardening district, the Chicago commission houses and the largest greenhouses in the United States in addition to the regular sessions and the trade exhibit at the meeting rooms.

Gardening exhibits will be shown from the different colleges; including Ohio, Cornell, Illinois, Iowa, Purdue and Wisconsin. The school children of Cook county, Illinois, will present an exhibit of vegetables grown under the direction of Prof. E. J. Tobin and his assistants. The entire roof garden of the La Salle hotel will be given over to the extensive trade exhibit.

IOWA SHOE DEALERS CONVENTION—CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Iowa retail shoe dealers will meet in Des Moines March 7-9 inclusive for their 1917 annual convention. It is announced by the executive committee, says the Gazette. The dates of the meeting were advanced to early spring to enable the convention to be in session with the Legislature, as the passage of several bills will be urged by the shoe men.

"FOUR-MILE" LIQUOR LAW IS ENFORCED

Prohibition Advocates in Tennessee See With Satisfaction the Successful Working of State "Dry" Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Local advocates of prohibition are much encouraged at the outcome of recent developments on the liquor question, as exemplified in the present thoroughness with which the "four-mile" law, which is tantamount to absolute prohibition, is being enforced.

Tennessee's first step towards the eradication of liquor was when the "four-mile" law was passed, at the 1909 session of the Legislature. This law, in brief, provided that no liquor should be sold within four miles of any church or schoolhouse. As there is but one point in the state, in an isolated district in the mountains of East Tennessee, which comes under this designation, the measure became practically one of absolute prohibition. The law went into effect July 1, 1909. The liquor men of the city, confronted with a measure of such sweep and stringency, proceeded to close up their establishments. At least, the wholesalers removed their headquarters to other states, and the saloonists either sold out and went into other lines or left the city, or else closed their saloons to await developments.

An occasional period of more or less vigorous prosecution of the four-mile law violators was succeeded by spells of laxity in such prosecutions, and indifference and apathy on the part of the public. Gradually, juries could not be found to convict, except in occasional instances, and grand juries would not indict. To the "spite-work legislation" argument was added the time-honored one that the prosecution of the liquor business was "hurting the community." Attempts to enforce the law finally became merely sporadic.

Upon the plea of inability to convict, being due to jurors and grand jurors not doing their duty, the machinery of the chancery courts was resorted to. Under the existing law, which was passed at a recent session of the Legislature may be had against any saloon operating, on the ground of it being a "nuisance," by the petition of 10 ratifiers, who are citizens and freeholders. A temporary injunction may be issued upon such petition, closing the establishment, pending the outcome of a final hearing.

This device was resorted to in a large number of instances, but proved no more successful than attempts to convict under the criminal laws. After being "fined" his \$50 under the former law, the violator would go back and after having his establishment enjoined from operating, and placarded "Closed by order of the chancery court," in front, he would continue business in the rear. Meanwhile, the liquor question projected itself into local, as well as state politics, and became a decisive issue.

Charges and countercharges over election results, and non-enforcement of the laws, finally precipitated a widespread and intense agitation of the entire matter. Newspapers took up the issue, a thorough and searching investigation was made and published, showing the ramifications of the liquor question, and the progress of the law against allegedly delinquent public officials, resulting in several being deprived of their offices, indignation meetings were held, both of the bar, and of other citizens, and there were impeachments, involving the judiciary. The public conscience was by this time thoroughly aroused.

The liquor laws are at this time being enforced in a manner satisfactory to the most ardent prohibitionist. Three special prosecutors, appointed by Governor Rye, are looking after the prosecution of four-mile law violators. The new city and county administrations have publicly pledged themselves to the complete enforcement of the liquor laws. Civic and other clubs have publicly attested their approval of the reforms, and a desire for their continuance.

A noteworthy feature in the development of the prohibition movement in Tennessee was the complete conversion, several years ago, of Gov. M. R. Patterson, over whose veto the four-mile law was passed, to the cause of prohibition. Practically ever since his changed attitude, the former Governor has been lecturing throughout the country in the interests of prohibition, under the auspices of the National Anti-Saloon League.

WARDENS WARNED ABOUT ESCAPES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Supt. James M. Carter of the state prison department has announced to wardens that unless they can present sufficient proof that ample precautions are used in the instance of escapes, the number of which has increased recently, and can prove that it is beyond the warden's capacity to prevent them, he will be forced to issue stringent orders for the future conduct of the institutions.

Superintendent Carter says he approves the aims of the honor system and the purpose of the Mutual Welfare League, but has come to the conclusion that either the new ideas are not workable or that lax methods are employed in their development. Since March, 35 convicts have escaped and 23 are still at large.

TECH OPENS FALL TERM IN ITS NEW HOME ON CHARLES

Six Hundred Freshmen Assemble in Large Lecture Room for Address by President

Approximately 2000 students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology assembled in Cambridge this morning for the formal opening of the new buildings on the Charles river esplanade. Final registration of students was held during the day simultaneously with the start of the fall term, the students gathering at 9 a. m. for the start of class work.

The large lecture room beneath the dome which surmounts the library building is used today for the first time; the 600 freshmen assembling there this afternoon to be addressed by Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the institute. Another speaker at this freshman gathering is Dr. George E. Hale, secretary of the National Academy of Science and director of the Mt. Wilson solar observatory.

Another freshman event this week is the reception to be tendered them by the upper class men in the great court of the new buildings next Friday. This will be the first educational function to be held in the court since the memorable dedication ceremonies. The freshman dinner will be held Saturday.

More than half of the students put off registration until today when throngs made their way to the mechanical engineering drafting room for this purpose. Up to noon Saturday 900 had registered. Prospective students are given until 5 p. m. today to register. Those coming in later will be charged a fee of \$5. The freshmen today were handled by Prof. A. A. Blanchard of the chemical department.

With the exception of the architectural department and the mining and metallurgical branch of the institute, all courses at Technology are now being conducted in the new buildings. These two departments are for the present located in the old Boylston street building in Boston, the mining department for a brief period only, and the architectural department until a new building is provided on the Charles in which to quarter it.

Although there has been some delay in the arrival of material for the new dormitories, assurance is given that before many weeks they will be ready for occupancy by the resident students. Pending the completion of the dormitories those students who are to occupy them will be furnished living quarters in the mechanical museum.

The Walker building has not yet risen above the foundations and to provide lunchroom facilities, later to be had in the large dining room of the Walker building, the basement of the educational structures has been turned over to this purpose, starting today.

FARMERS TO SELL MILK IN BOSTON

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The officers of the New England Milk Growers Association, following a prolonged conference here Sunday, decided to establish headquarters in Boston where producers and buyers can come together.

Milk will be distributed at the rate which the farmers have fixed upon, 50 cents per can of 8 1/4 quarts. Measures will be employed to insure an ample supply should the distributors decline to accept the proposition as laid down by the farmers.

"We shall have the milk, Boston wants it, and we shall see that they have it at the price agreed upon," said one of the officials.

MANCHESTER, GA., TO HAVE WATERWORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reports from Manchester, Ga., state that a recent bond election held in that city for the purpose of ascertaining whether the city should issue \$45,000 in bonds with which to install waterworks and a sewerage system, resulted in a vote of 242 in favor of waterworks and not a single vote against.

For a sewerage system there were 241 votes for and 1 against. Active preparations will be started at once to sell the bonds and get the work under way so that the system of water and sewerage will be in operation before next summer.

TIMBERMEN IN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Inquiry at the state employment bureau and labor agencies shows that timbermen for work in the woods of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan are scarcer than in any former years, though wages offered are much higher. One agency alone announced that it could place 750 woodmen in two days, and that paper mills have been unable to obtain an adequate supply of timbermen. Wages offered are from \$35 to \$45 a month and board, against a prevailing wage of \$18 and \$20 a few years ago. Conditions in lumber camps also have been much improved, the working places being much closer together and nearer the towns, while clean sleeping quarters and adequate bath facilities have been installed.

TIPPECANOE TRIP PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A pilgrimage to the Tippecanoe battle ground in Indiana on Nov. 6, the anniversary of the battle which broke Indian resistance and opened Indiana and Illinois to the settlers, is being planned by the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of

PRESIDENT OF PERU CONDEMNS BRANDY TRAFFIC

Dr. Jose Pardo in Message to Congress Treats of Country's Finances and Asks Government Aid in Liquor Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LIMA, Peru.—Dr. Jose Pardo, in his recent message to Congress, dealt largely with financial subjects, showing improvement to have come in marked degree since the depression which followed the outbreak of the war, as shown in sections of the message previously published in The Christian Science Monitor. Regarding the country's debt, he said:

"The national debt has not suffered any important alteration substantially to modify the data contained in the memorandum which under date of the 16th of December, 1915, was presented to us by the minister of finance. There have appeared, however, new debts, whose amount was inferior to the sums authorized. But Congress should not lose sight of the fact that, if the payment entire of certain obligations, such as the annuity of the Peruvian Corporation and the interest on the Huacho railway bonds, is not reestablished without contracting further obligations, the national debt will go on gradually increasing.

"A liquidating commission of five persons has begun the work of fixing exactly the amount of indebtedness pending against each of the budgets between 1908 and 1915. The discussion of national revenues is begun with figures showing the decrease in customs receipts from Lp.1,429,000 in 1913 to less than half that sum, Lp.700,000, in 1915. (Lp. is the abbreviation for Peruvian pound whose legal value is the English pound sterling.) In discussing the alcohol tax, the President calls attention to the need of reform in these words:

"It is also time that the government should intervene in this industry in view of the great and profound damage which the traffic in brandy occasions among the native population of the Sierra. The measures which will be recommended to you are the first steps in urgent reforms demanded by the exigencies of our social life.

In recommending change in the taxation of petroleum and its derivatives, the message says: "Congress will have to establish the definite tax to be imposed on the exports of petroleum and its derivatives, within the equitable terms which characterize the creation of the taxes levied on other mineral substances, but without forgetting that this product has a large industrial and domestic use in this country, so that the taxation should be so fixed that it will not affect the local price to the consumer as it would if the tax were levied on production instead of exportation."

In the discussion of the progress of the Peruvian Steamship Corporation, is the following: "The enormous service which this company has rendered to the country is shown by the one fact that in the first six months of the present year it carried a volume of cargo double that transported in the entire year of 1913.

"The government is giving every attention to the progress of the company in view of the importance of its services as a permanent factor in the commercial life of the country and its special importance during the present shipping crisis. The state, whose credit is compromised with the fortunes of this company to an amount greater than 7,000,000 soles, first invested in the organization of the company and afterwards in its sustenance, and should intervene to the end that, at a time when large profits are available, these should be invested in saving the credit of the institution, paying the pending obligations—even those which the state undertook to meet and which it is not in a condition to comply with—in reconstituting the lost capital and extending service by establishing lines to Europe and to Iquitos.

"The maritime service direct between our Pacific coast and Iquitos will be of great value to the country, because with its establishment raw and manufactured national products will be consumed in Loreto, a department which today is supplied from Europe and the United States.

"The government, desirous that the tariff be drawn up with the greatest clarity and equity, has placed these are about 30,000 acres of high lands at Pine Grove, San Hollow and other districts near Klamath Falls which the government hopes to irrigate next season by pumping.

"The association's letter was prompted by a communication from the American Society of Chili, with headquarters at Santiago de Chile, complaining of delays in the transfer of mails at the Isthmus of Panama.

KLAMATH FALLS WATER PROJECT

PORTLAND, Ore.—The waters of Link river within the city of Klamath Falls are to be used and a mammoth dam constructed across the head of the river, according to plans of the United States reclamation service. This is to be accomplished by leasing the right on the river, says the Oregonian. It is estimated that there are about 30,000 acres of high lands at Pine Grove, San Hollow and other districts near Klamath Falls which the government hopes to irrigate next season by pumping.

GROCERY CLERKS UNION

Representatives of the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union 1313 are to present a new wage scale to their employers this week, seeking \$18 a week for all clerks and a reduction in hours of labor. The Boston & Maine railroad freight handlers union yesterday formally voted to declare the strike off on that system. Alleged violations of the child labor laws were reported at a meeting yesterday of the sanitary department of the Teamsters Union 149.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Registration of students at Radcliffe College started today. As statistics now stand there are this year fewer freshmen than seniors. Tomorrow there will be a meeting of the Student Government Association, at which the freshmen will be welcomed by and introduced to the presidents of the clubs and the heads of the college. Classes begin Wednesday.

BAND CONCERT AT RIVERSIDE

NEWTON, Mass.—The final band concert of the season at the Riverside recreation grounds was given yesterday afternoon with a large crowd of canoeists on hand.

HARVARD OPENS 280TH YEAR WITH BIG REGISTRATION

Entering Class of University Is Expected to Number More Than 700 Students

Harvard University began its two hundred and eightieth year today, and the task of registering more than 4000 students in the various courses and departments was begun.

The official opening of the university took place at 8:30 o'clock this morning, although there will be no classes nor studies until Wednesday. Registration is going on apace, and it is estimated that the entering class will number more than 700.

Prof. William T. Sedgwick, Ph. D., Sc.D., professor of biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, conducted morning prayers in Appleton chapel and at 9 o'clock trials for the chapel choir were held. The remainder of the program for the day includes a meeting of the sophomore candidates for the business staff of the Crimson, which appeared today and was in great demand among the returning students; the annual meeting of overseers at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the first appearance of freshman track and football candidates, a reception for the members of the entering class in Christ church parish house at 7:45 this evening, a reception of the Alumni Association of the graduate school of business in Lawrence at 8 p. m.

The members of the entering class are the busiest students today, although all have been fairly well engaged with the duties of registration and getting settled.

The freshman class, because of a raise in the tuition fee, are now taxed \$200 for the privilege of studying at Harvard, while those who have spent one year or more in the university are permitted to continue for the old price, \$150. Other things have gone up in price, too. Chemicals, paper and a few such necessities have increased somewhat since the close of the last term.

Practically all the members of the freshman class had arrived in Cambridge last night and were quartered in the new dormitory rooms on the banks of the Charles. Today they were greeted as a whole by Prof. C. P. Parker on behalf of the college, on the first occasion of their gathering as a unit. Before 6 o'clock this evening each and every first term student must have visited the bursar and paid \$54, the first installment on his tuition.

Two professors expected at the university this year will not be members of the faculty. They are Prof. Bertrand Russell, who was to give a lecture course on philosophy, and Professor Quesada, diplomat and teacher of Buenos Aires, who will not be able to come to Cambridge until the second term, due to pressure of his personal affairs in South America. The course on South American history has been postponed until his arrival.

COMPLAINT OF DELAY IN CHILEAN MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of a complaint registered by the Merchants Association, acting Second Assistant Postmaster General A. A. Fisher has written a letter to the association saying that the mail service between the United States and Chile as well as other west coast countries of South America is receiving special attention of the postal department with a view of avoiding delays, and that satisfactory results are hoped for in the near future.

The association's letter was prompted by a communication from the American Society of Chili, with headquarters at Santiago de Chile, complaining of delays in the transfer of mails at the Isthmus of Panama.

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REFORMS IN PARAGUAY NOW IN VIEW

President Franco Undertakes to Establish Secret Ballot and Fair Congressional Apportionment—Currency Changes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—Dr. Manuel Franco, who assumed the presidency of Paraguay on Aug. 15, has already started to put into effect a series of reforms which he agitated in his campaign. Dr. Franco has undertaken to satisfy the public demand for the secret ballot and congressional representation that shall be apportioned according to population, as in the United States. He hopes to bring about both of these reforms in the February elections.

The new President also has undertaken to put the currency of Paraguay on a firm footing. The fluctuations in the past have been the cause of much complaint throughout the country, but Dr. Franco expects to clear the situation by the institution of economies in all departments of the government. Fortunately the circumstances are favorable for this undertaking, especially as the opposition has assumed a benevolent attitude of expectancy and confidence toward the new President, in marked contrast to the violent opposition to former President Serey's administration.

The army also is included in the program of reform. The first step toward its reformation will be an attempt to institute obligatory service along the lines of the system now in vogue in Argentina. The Argentine system has been found a satisfactory method of improving both the moral and intellectual culture of the lower classes.

SHOE MEN FAVOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Daylight saving on a national basis is favored by nearly 100 members of the New England Shoe & Leather Association in their replies to a questionnaire sent out by officers of the organization to determine the sentiment of the members. Fifty-four members favored the adoption of the daylight saving plan from April to October and 23 went on record as favoring the plan for the entire year.

Among the reasons advanced in the replies favoring the plan were these: "Economy and the opportunity for recreation in the daylight." "It would save our corporation at least \$1000 per year by cutting our lighting time in halves. It would save us one half our lighting bill." "Economy and efficiency."

A Brockton shoe manufacturer says: "I certainly favor the plan. In the first place, good light, and especially morning light, is helpful to the manufacturer of shoes. Many of our workmen have their own little gardens and this would enable them to raise more. On the side of pleasure, it would be a great thing for our Welfare Club. It would be necessary to make this a state, and, better still, a country-wide movement, as our industry would be greatly affected by train schedules."

Those opposed to the plan were few, according to the report. However, these answers were given: "Any firm or individual can begin the day when they please." "I think it would lead to endless confusion as to the real time."

CAMBRIDGE TAX ABATEMENTS URGED

Many Cambridge property owners claim that their estates have been given too high a value by the assessors of the city and every day some one or more names added to the list of those who desire abatements on their taxes. A number of property owners recently appealed to the Middlesex county commissioners with the result that more than \$8000 was abated and this has encouraged others to take a similar step.

Ella J. Souther, of Newton has filed two of the petitions. She claims that the assessors have placed a valuation on her property far in excess of its real value, and that they have declined to make an abatement. Alexander E. Little of Boston, the trustee of the Embankment Land Company, and the trustees under the will of Frederick L. Ames also have filed appeals to the commissioners.

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BIDS FOR WORK OF \$1,048,000 ARE ADVERTISED

Standing Project Amounts Approximately to \$800,000, While Street Proposals Make \$248,000 More

Bids for construction work aggregating \$1,048,000 are advertised in the City Record, the municipal official organ of Boston. They include the Strandway project approximating \$800,000 and street paving to the amount of about one quarter of a million dollars, \$248,000 being the estimate of the paving engineers.

The paving proposals are advertised as two contracts. One of these is for 19 streets which have been advertised twice previously and the bids thrown out on both occasions by Mayor Curley on the ground that the contractors were asking "excessive prices." This contract is, roughly, about \$180,000. The second list of streets, 14 in number, have never been submitted for bids and are, as well as the first list, streets which are being improved by the street commissioners, with money secured by bonds.

The list of streets which are advertised for the first time for bids by contractors for proposals for sheet asphalt, topsoil or bituminous concrete are as follows:

In Brighton—Breck avenue, from Washington street to Langley road; Langley road, from Breck avenue, 571 feet easterly.

In Roxbury—Wensler street, from Bucknam street to Beckford avenue; Wyoming street, from Wabone street to Humboldt avenue.

In West Roxbury—Augustus avenue, from Metropolitan avenue to Ethel street; Cornell street, from Augustus avenue to Colberg avenue; Granada avenue, from Metropolitan avenue to Ethel street; Patten street, from Hyde Park avenue to Bourne street; St. Rose street, from South street, about 416 feet westerly; Vesta street, from Augustus avenue to Malverne road.

In Dorchester—Caspian way, from Seven Hill avenue about 520 feet easterly; Downer avenue, from DeWolf street to Sawyer avenue; Rowell street, from Hancock street to Cushing avenue; Millot street, from Hallet street to Granite avenue.

In the Strandway improvement undertaking contractors are asked to bid on work of dredging Old Harbor and filling in the beach along the Strandway; for the extension of the South Boston sewerage system and for grading the Strandway along with extension of the parking system there.

The bids for the street paving contract are to be opened Monday, Oct. 2, while the contractors' bids for the extensive Strandway undertaking are to be opened on Monday, Oct. 9. A bond for \$200,000 is required of the contractor securing the Strandway job and a certified check of \$40,000 must accompany all bids for this work.

The streets the mayor ordered to be readjusted for the third time were first opened on Aug. 25. The second time they were opened was on Sept. 11. The bond of a surety company for \$40,000 is to be required of the successful bidder while all contractors must accompany their bids with certified checks for \$7500.

At the time the bids for this list of streets were first opened on Aug. 25 the bid of the Central Construction Company, which is already doing over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of sheet asphalt paving in Boston, was found to be the lowest. The Central company gave a total price of \$220,079.20 for surface and base or \$2.12 a square yard for the work. On July 3 previous the same company had bid at the rate of \$1.58 a square yard and under similar conditions Mayor Curley accordingly threw out the bids for the same kind of street paving, of the Central and all other contractors as all had taken a relatively large jump.

On Sept. 11, Mayor Curley threw out for the second time the bids for paving the same streets, less one—Hilltop—with sheet asphalt on a four-inch concrete base. D. M. Biggs & Co., on this second occasion, were the lowest bidders, their price being \$1.98 a square yard. The Central Construction Company, the lowest bidder on Aug. 25, renewed its bids of \$2.12 a square yard.

Mayor Curley announced when he rejected these bids that he did not intend to allow the contractors to "hold up the city." He characterized the bids on both of these occasions as "exorbitant." The mayor said:

"This lowest bid for the 19 streets represents a price of \$1.98 a square yard for a three-inch asphalt coating on a four-inch base of concrete. On Aug. 25 the lowest bid for the same contract practically was \$2.12 a square yard. In July for a smaller contract for sheet asphalt paving on the same base the low bid was \$1.60. This bid was accepted. Because of this inexplicable variation I have directed Commissioner Murphy to reject all such bids for this contract and readvertise. I believe these bids to be excessive and I do not intend to have the city held up in this way if I can prevent it."

The list of streets advertised for the third time today for paving with sheet asphalt on a four-inch base is as follows:

In Brighton—Atkins street, from Washington street to Stratton street; Gaffney street, from Commonwealth avenue to the Boston & Albany railroad; Cummings road, from Commonwealth avenue 335 feet easterly; Fordham road, from Commonwealth avenue to Brighton avenue; Glencoe street, from North Beacon street to Garden street; Matchett street, from Washington 843 feet northerly, and Wil-

Ham Jackson avenue, from Chestnut Hill avenue to Academy Hill road.

In Dorchester—Blake street, from Hyde Park boundary across Randolph road; Rugby road, from Randolph road to Oakland street, and Westwood street, from Richmond street to Wales place.

In East Boston—Neptune road, from Bennington street to Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, and Woodworth street, from Horace street to Coleridge street.

In West Roxbury—Bexley road, from Washington street to Florence street; Kenton road, from Washington street 800 feet southeasterly; Lorne street, from Harvard street 650 feet northwesterly; Perham street, from Vermont street to New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; Richmond street, from Center street to Mountview street; Saville street, from Park to Stratford streets, and Selwyn street, from Farquhar street 1174 feet north-easterly.

EDITORS' VIEWS

A Wise Decision
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—Mr. Wilson has done well in declining to tour the country in behalf of his reelection. He is to adhere to his previous resolution to "accept invitations to discuss public questions only from nonpartisan organizations." At the same time, he will feel free to discuss public policies for which he has made himself responsible. No doubt the people, including members of his own party, will be glad to see the President of the United States paying due regard to the traditions and proprieties of his position, which forbid him to take up the role of political itinerant. Mr. Hughes, as an aspirant for the office which Mr. Wilson holds, is differently situated.

Mr. Sells and the Indians
RAPID CITY (S. D.) JOURNAL—Not a person who heard Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, speak at the Indian school last evening, but came away thrilled by his earnest words in behalf of the Indian. . . . Whatever President Wilson has or has not done for the Mexicans he certainly did his best for the Indians when he persuaded Cato Sells to take the Indian commissionership.

Federal Suffrage in Canada
CHICAGO TRIBUNE—If the women of the United States do not hurry their sisters in Canada will have the ballot first. Like our own country, equal suffrage has so far flourished in the western provinces only, but the indications are that before long all of the Dominion, save Quebec and those on the seaboard, will grant the franchise to the women. Several Ontario politicians are reported to have been won over, and others are wavering. The Globe of Toronto says that Parliament is under no constitutional limitation as to suffrage and a dozen women in the form of a statute would safeguard the right of women to vote at federal elections in provinces in which they vote for members of the Legislature. The number of members allotted to each province is fixed not by the number of voters but by the total population in relation to that of Quebec, which has 65 members. The war is in part responsible for the suffrage agitation in Quebec, the women, in common with those of England, feeling that their sacrifices and work have entitled them to a larger share in deciding public matters. It is not expected that suffrage will make any headway in Quebec, however, as the conservative character of the people is decidedly against the extension of the vote to women.

Better Farming Means More on Farms
ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—The Birmingham Age-Herald recently compressed volume meaning into a very short sentence. This sentence, which was the heading of an article on improved farming, reads as follows: "Better farming will mean more homeseekers." There is contained the very heart of the back-to-the-farm and the rural uplift movements. Articles, books, libraries have been written on the subject of improved farming and farm conditions, but nowhere have we discovered a more comprehensive and discerning analysis of the situation than in the six words quoted. Better farming means more attractiveness and more profit in farm work. With the additional attractiveness and profit evident, more will turn to the country for homes. If they learn the lesson of better farming, as they must do if they survive, these additional homeseekers in the country will not only add to the total of farm products but they will add to the demand for products of the city. Thus it is apparent that better farming is an important link in the endless chain of industry which means more of prosperity all around.

Seeing America First
NEW YORK WORLD—This is the season in years before the war when the rush of homeward-bound tourist travel was most observable at the New York piers of the transatlantic liners. It is now most observable at Chicago, as the gateway between the American East and the far West. The western railroads report the heaviest recreation and sight-seeing travel ever known. It has been crowding the mountain and coast resorts of the Pacific all summer. It is now taxing to the utmost the eastbound carrying facilities of the transcontinental roads. Europe's former annual harvest from American travelers of near \$200,000,000 has for once been turned back and plowed in, and largely in the great far West.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
 Recent subscriptions to the New England Belgian relief fund have brought the total up to \$153,174.79, according to a statement issued by Joseph H. O'Neill, the treasurer.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE ISSUES WAGE FIGURES

Statistics From Government Census Quoted to Prove Higher Wages in "Dry" States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the heading, "Economic Aspects of Prohibition and License," the Anti-Saloon League of America publishes a set of tables taken from the United States census showing the relative increases in wage earners and in wages in the prohibition and license states. The fact is brought out that the prohibition states had an increase in the number of wage earners over 44 per cent greater than in the license states during the 10 years from 1899 to 1909. It also is shown that the volume of wages in the prohibition states increased 103 per cent in that time while the license states increased 61 per cent, a difference of over 38 per cent in favor of the prohibition states.

While the number of earners in the prohibition states increased 53 per cent, the volume of wages increased 103 per cent. In round numbers, therefore, half again as many men were making twice as much money at the end of the 10 years, while in the license states one third again as many men were making once and two thirds as much money. This comparison is distinctly in favor of the prohibition states. The fact that the increase in number of earners of the prohibition over the license states is not as great in comparison as the comparative increases in wages bears out the contention, it is reasoned, that the wages per man increased more in the prohibition than in the license states. In those states, which are nearly and part prohibition, the increases are relatively the same.

AMERICANS WISH ALL THE FACTS ABOUT MEXICO

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Professing satisfaction with the progress already made, the Mexican-American joint commission will begin the fourth week of its conference here today.

It is expected the American members will continue their inquiry into the social and economic, as well as the military problems of Mexico, on the ground that the conditions in Northern Mexico are too intimately related to internal affairs to justify them in entering into an agreement for border control without a definite understanding of what changes for the better are to be made nearer the seat of government.

The Mexicans have received from Andreas Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, a report of the attack on Chihuahua by Villa, denying that the attacking party obtained any ammunition and that Villa personally appeared in the city.

Villa Reports Conflicting

State Department Unable to Learn Truth About Chihuahua Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was announced at the state department this morning that reports of Villa activities around Chihuahua, Mexico, are so conflicting that the department has been unable to determine thus far exactly what the situation is in that region. A morning report that another Mexican crisis is impending and that the Mexican commissioners may leave New London if the United States commissioners do not immediately consent to the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition is denounced at the Mexican embassy as a pure fabrication. So far as the Mexican ambassador designate knows, the de facto government is fully satisfied with the progress being made by the commission.

Court-martial for Eight Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Funston today wired the war department that he has ordered court-martial of Corporal Rogers, troop B, and seven members of patrol, of Texas cavalry, who crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico on Thursday without authority. Mexican soldiers fired upon the patrol, killing a horse.

Troops on Border Held

EL PASO, Tex.—The return of the national guard regiments to their state camps from El Paso has been temporarily held up because of recent developments in Mexico. Officers of the Massachusetts brigade admit that an order to turn in surplus equipment has been countermanded. Men of the first and third Pennsylvania infantry say also that arrangements for their entrapment on the arrival of the relieving North Carolina troops have been canceled.

Mexican Banks to Reopen

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The finance department has issued a circular giving the National Bank and the Bank of London and Mexico permission to reopen Monday and continue business under the direct supervision of government bank examiners.

N. Y. GOLF CLUBS TO SEEK ANOTHER PUBLIC COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This winter the golf clubs of New York are expected to start a movement to impress upon the city government the necessity of

providing another public golf course, preferably in the region of Van Cortlandt park. Golfers believe that the city government's provision for facilities for play has been insufficient and out of easy reach of the majority of golfers.

The course at Van Cortlandt park was laid out 22 years ago, a few years after the introduction of the game to this country. Duncan MacInnes, chief accountant of the bureau of accounts, city controller's office, and a member of the Scottish Golf Club of America, is one of those who are emphasizing the need for extending facilities available to the thousands of golfers in this city. The congestion at Van Cortlandt park, uncomfortable on any day, is said to be particularly so on Sundays and holidays. Similar conditions are held to prevail at the Pelham and Forest park links. Golfers generally are taking an interest in the movement for another public course.

GREAT CHANGES MADE IN CANADA AS WAR RESULT

(Continued from page one)

objects. In a great measure the change has been wrought so that Canadians, both men and women, asked themselves not if they can purchase, but if they can do without the expenditure. In the shops, necessities now have prominence, where formerly attractive apparel or luxuries were placed in the forefront. This spirit of economy and giving has developed in an even greater degree among the women than among the men. In social life the expenditure in entertainment and amusement of a few years ago has been greatly curtailed, and what was then considered justifiable and popular, is now called extravagance, and does not add to the respect in which the generous individual is held in the community.

In the home, there is little noticeable change in the manner of living, except that the closest scrutiny is given to purchasing, so that in food and apparel unnecessary purchases are not made, nor exorbitant prices paid where formerly the goods were ordered and prices paid without consideration. Here in the capital, personal marketing has become general where formerly the telephone was the agency employed. Money was never so plentiful as it is in Canada today, but among the people has developed the feeling that it must be conserved, and that it may be needed before the war is over. Savings deposits, both with the government and the chartered banks, have grown in a wonderful degree and with charity has come a thrift that is rapidly making the accumulation of wealth such that this country is able to finance its war expenditures, and in addition British purchases in Canada.

The cost of living and the demands of war have had a very marked effect on the expenditure on amusement. In sport, there are few of the amateur athletes left in civil life, and those who are, do not care to be participating in lacrosse, football and like games while their chums are playing in a more stern fight in Flanders. Lacrosse, except in the professional league, has been dropped; there will be no university football this year; and hockey this year will be played only by professionals. The attendance at the theaters has dropped 50 per cent, while lectures on war and other subjects have greatly increased and with excellent support.

By the withdrawal of 400,000 men from civil life, a labor shortage has followed that is now being filled by utilizing female help. In Ontario the labor shortage is most keenly felt, and in such cities as Toronto and Hamilton female help is being used in munition plants to a considerable degree. Women now work in shell manufacturing, and have been found skillful and capable. It is, however, in other occupations that women are more generally replacing men. In banks, government service and work of a like kind, the increase in women workers employed has been very remarkable. Prohibition has given them another field for work; the bar is being replaced by the restaurant and cafeteria, and the bartender by the barmaid. In Toronto, the shortage of labor will shortly place women as street car conductors, and in every other field of light labor the places of men are being taken or shortly will be taken by females.

War, with its high cost of living, and its demands on Canadian men and women of service and giving, has worked many changes, and none greater than the almost complete prohibition of liquor traffic in this country. The same conditions have also worked a wonderful change in the position of Canadian women in national life. They have nobly played their part, and are doing so bravely in a measure recognition of their right for a voice in national affairs. The four western provinces have accorded women an equal voice with men in provincial affairs, and national recognition of the right to register their opinion on federal issues is now being advocated by many formerly opposed to this extension of the franchise.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Henry F. Munroe of Columbia University will give a talk on "Some Problems of the War" after the Round Table supper at the Business Women's Club on Wednesday evening. Miss Christine Ferry will be the hostess for the evening. Tomorrow evening the committee on membership extension will hold the last of its series of receptions to prospective members. The guests will be women connected with general business enterprises.

FRANKLIN SQUARE FUND

The initial subscription to the fund to be raised to pay for the new building of the Franklin Square House was received yesterday by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin, president of the association. The contribution, \$1, was received from Morris Bernstein, a newsboy.

TALKS ON REAL PREPAREDNESS OPEN IN BOSTON

Public Ownership of Natural Resources and Monopolies Declared by One Speaker an Essential to Society's Aim

Public ownership of natural resources and monopolies and the development of a national spirit which cannot be driven into an offensive war and has no need to be coerced to defend itself were declared to be essential to American preparedness for peace or war by Benjamin C. Marsh of New York, executive secretary of the committee on real preparedness, in speaking at a meeting of the committee at the Twentieth Century Club this afternoon.

The meeting was the first of three to be held in New England. A meeting will be held in Concord, N. H., tomorrow, and the final one in Portland, Me., on Wednesday. Mr. Marsh spoke on the "Socialization of Natural Resources Necessary to Real Preparedness." Joseph Lee of the Boston school committee also spoke, and papers prepared by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale on social insurance and by Immigration Commissioner F. C. Howe of New York on "Insurance Against War" were read.

"We must remember," said Mr. Marsh, "that a third of the population receives \$100 to \$300 a year less than needed to maintain an efficient standard of living. Does this indicate utter economic unpreparedness. We have been the most prodigal country in the world. Our so-called representatives have given away practically all our natural resources, including most of the best land.

"A federal report of the timber industry states: 'One thousand six hundred and ninety-four timber owners hold in fee over one twentieth of the land area of the entire United States from the Canadian to the Mexican borders—105,600,000 acres. Sixteen holders own 47,800,000 acres.

"In 1909, eight tenths of 1 per cent of the operators of mine and oil fields produced nearly three fifths of the value of the products. Thirteen waterpower companies controlled recently nearly one third of the entire development of water horsepower in the United States.

"Eight tenths of 1 per cent of the total number of farms, reported in 1910, represented one tenth of the value and approximately one fifth of the acreage of all farm lands.

"One or 2 per cent of the population of most large cities own practically all the value of land therein.

"The railroads of the country, now clamoring to increase their rates, have received land grants of at least 155,000,000 acres, or one twelfth of the continental land area of the United States in addition to cash subsidies of from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, and terminals now immensely valuable. The railroads are now estimated to be worth from \$20,000,000,000 to \$21,000,000,000.

"Municipal public utilities—gas, electricity, street railways, etc., are worth approximately \$3,000,000,000. While there are many owners of railroad and municipal utilities stocks and bonds, the ownership is markedly concentrated.

"Our present system of taxation permits the owners of urban and agricultural lands to retain annually about \$3,350,000,000 of unearned ground rents, while the workers of the country are taxed nearly \$2,250,000,000 for the cost of local, state and federal governments. The smaller the earnings of incomes of families the larger the proportion they are obliged to pay for the maintenance of government, under our present system of taxation, which costs every family, on the average, about \$180 a year.

"This system must be changed by taking taxes off labor and labor's products, and levying a very rapidly progressive tax on large incomes—especially unearned incomes—and heavy taxes on inheritances for state and federal governments; and taxing land values for the maintenance of local, and state governments.

"Only by public ownership, on the basis of the value given natural monopolies and natural resources by the owners, that is by socializing natural resources, and by untaxing labor and the products of labor can the country be really prepared for peace or for war."

The Boston meeting will close this evening with addresses by Ignatius McNulty, Dr. George Nasymth, and Dr. Walter H. Brown. Amos Pinchot, who is chairman of the committee, was unable to come to Boston. The meeting at Portland on Wednesday concluded a series that have been held in the past few weeks in cities as far west as Kansas City.

Edward T. Hartman, the Massachusetts representative on the board of vice-chairmen and also secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, states that the purpose of the committee on



Filene's

\$5.95 \$10

The baby shops are taking after mother's fashions

Worsted embroidered serge dresses
 Like mother and Aunt Mary, and married sister Nell are wearing.
 Sketched, \$5.95. Sizes 3 to 6 years. Two-piece serge middie blouses, \$5.

Fur trimmed broadcloth coats
 Burgundy, brown, blue and green broadcloth trimmed with nutria collar or astrakhan cloth, \$10. (Sketched.)
 New corduroy coats, \$7.50 and \$10. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
 Corduroy hats to match the coats and other hats designed especially to wear with the other coat.

Winter nursery furniture
 Babies' play-yards, with floors, \$5.
 Draught screens with washable coverings, \$7.50.
 (Filene's-third floor-mail orders)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

real preparedness is to awaken the public to the extravagance of American preparedness under which he says it costs the United States four times as much as Great Britain and eight times as much as France or Germany prior to the war.

"We are wasting preparedness money and not getting preparedness," says Mr. Hartman. "We are concerned with the methods of raising the money for preparedness so that it will not fall on the working man as at present. As temporary expedients we favor a higher tax on large incomes, a larger inheritance tax, and land values taxation by which the community created values will bear the burden of the expense."

MILK SITUATION IN OTHER CITIES IS TO BE STUDIED

In order to obtain additional material and data on the milk situation, John C. Orcutt, secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, started today on a tour of the leading cities and agricultural colleges of the middle West. He will visit Cleveland, Detroit, Lansing, Milwaukee, Chicago, Waterloo, Ia.; Kansas City and Memphis, and expects to return in time for the national dairy convention which opens in Springfield, Mass., on Oct. 12.

The committee on agriculture believe that the milk situation in any city depends upon intelligent concentration of effort on the part of producers and dealers and last winter it formulated six recommendations to overcome the difficulties in the milk trade in New England.

These recommendations were as follows: 1, grading and labeling of milk and cream; 2, establishment by producers of country receiving stations wherever practicable; 3, improvements and rearrangement in the present types of farming operations; 4, substitution of the open-car system of transportation for the leased car system; 5, several improvements for increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of city distribution; 6, advertising the value of milk and its derivatives.

Persistent work has brought about the adoption of two of the recommendations, Nos. 2 and 4, while progress has been made in No. 1. Mr. Orcutt's trip is for the purpose of gathering material and data for the issuance of pamphlets on Nos. 3, 5 and 6. Members of the committee on agriculture believe that the present apparently confused milk situation in the Boston district will adjust itself before Oct. 1, and very little change is looked for except an advance to the consumers in the price of milk. Until the farmers who have refused to accept the offer of the contractors of 47 cents for an 8 1/2 quart can, have concentrated their efforts in obtaining a delivery station in the Greater Boston district, which will comply with the state and municipal regulations, the members of the committee

on agriculture of the Chamber of Commerce believe that the greater part of the milk consumed in Boston will be handled and delivered by the firms and companies now engaged in the business.

RURAL SCHOOLS GREATLY AIDED BY GOVERNMENT

Bulletins Distributed, Lectures Given and Conferences Held on Phases of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rural education as an important national problem has had the attention of the government the past three years as never before. With additional appropriations from Congress for investigation in this direction, the bureau of education has done an important pioneer work. Fifty government bulletins have been issued on many phases of rural education, with an aggregate issue of half a million copies. These bulletins have been distributed to state and local school officials primarily concerned with rural schools; they have been read and reproduced and utilized with the public and before legislatures until a number of the states have enacted into law many of the changes advocated and thousands of teachers and superintendents have been stimulated to a broader view of their school problems. A single government bulletin on the consolidation of rural schools has been the chief factor in securing the establishment of over 200 consolidated schools in the state of Texas in the past two years, according to the Texas educational authorities. A bulletin describing the "county unit" of school administration has already resulted in the introduction of bills for a change in the form of administration in 12 states and actual legislation in four states.

The 20,000 letters received and answered during the past three years in the division of rural education indicate at once the need for this work and the appreciation on the part of the public of the government's effort to help in the rural school problem. Officers of the bureau of education have given on request, approximately 2000 lectures on rural education at national and state educational gatherings in the past three years.

In other ways the government has taken a decisive leadership in the rural school campaign. The bureau of education organized two national conferences on teacher training for rural schools and two conferences of state rural school supervisors. Important legislation in Alabama and Texas was passed after conference with rural school officials of the bureau of education. A reading circle for rural teachers has been established in 42 states, in cooperation with the state departments of education.



USE THE MODERN GAS

GAS HAS 1000 USES

in Desserts made with Sea Moss Farine. The "Sea flavor" is liked by all. Wholesome, tasty puddings easily made. Delicious Blanc Mange, Jellies, Custards quickly prepared. Makes delicate, delicious food for the most fastidious; recommended by cooking experts.

50c. at Grocers or by mail direct.
 SAMPLER AND RECIPES FREE.
LYON MFG. CO.,
 7 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Connell & McKone, Distributors of Overland Cars,
 have just bought of us a gas oven
 16 1/2 ft. x 14 1/2 ft.

They are going to run automobiles into this oven to dry paint.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
 (Industrial Appliance Dept.)

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

RED SOX SHOULD WIN AGAIN IN THE AMERICAN

Will Close Championship Season on Home Grounds and Play Against New York and the Philadelphia Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	83	60	.578
Chicago	81	64	.561
Detroit	85	65	.568
New York	78	70	.521
St. Louis	76	73	.510
Cleveland	72	73	.497
Philadelphia	33	113	.226

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 5, Cleveland 3.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
Washington 6, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cleveland 5, Boston 3.
Chicago 2, New York 1.
Detroit 4, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

The eastern clubs of the American baseball league will bring their last invasion of the West for the season of 1916 to a close this afternoon and tomorrow will find them traveling East for the purpose of meeting each other before the season ends. The western clubs will meet in two series between Thursday and Sunday, when they will have completed their schedule as far as possible.

That the Boston Red Sox will represent the American league in the world's series again this fall is now practically assured. It is still possible for Chicago to take first place, but with the Boston club showing the kind of baseball it showed on its last visit to Chicago and Detroit, there is practically no chance of the world's champions being passed.

The work of the Red Sox has been remarkable of late. Despite the absence of Barry at second base, the team has shown wonderful defensive strength and the pitching staff came back to form in time for the two big western series. Then, too, Lewis and Hooper, two outfielders who have always shown up strongly in world's series games, showed some heavy hitting which counted largely in the run column. Unless the Red Sox show a decided change in form from now on, they will be called upon next month to defend their world's championship.

Chicago and Detroit failed to show their previous form against the Red Sox club. They have done well against the other teams, but when they are called upon to defeat the title-holders they do not have the ability to run true to form. St. Louis has not been playing its best baseball of late and unless Manager James gets his team going at its best from now on it will have to be satisfied with a second-division position. Cleveland has also fallen down badly during the past month. Washington has a chance to work up to the top of the second division, a rather unsatisfactory showing for a team of which considerable was expected when the season started last April. The week's schedule follows:

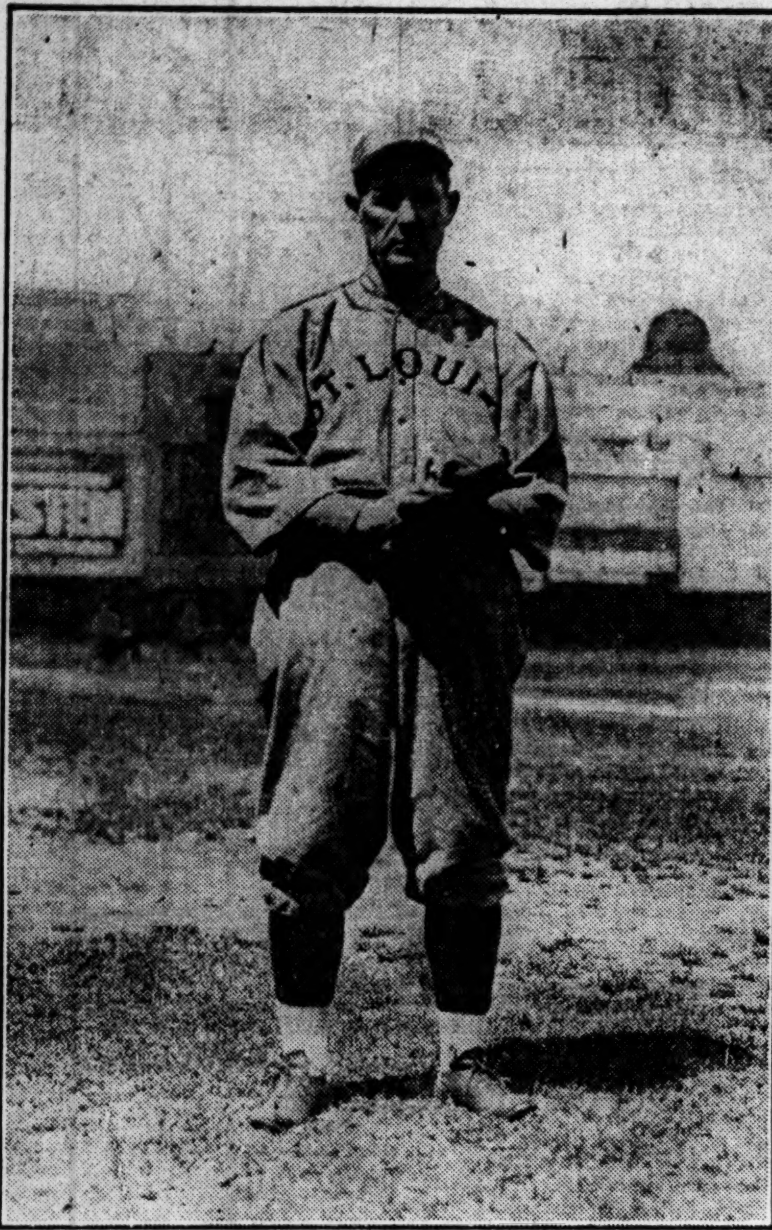
SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK
Monday—Boston at Cleveland, New York at Chicago, Washington at Detroit.
Tuesday—New York at Cleveland, Washington at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—New York at Boston, Washington at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cleveland.
Thursday—New York at Boston, Washington at Philadelphia, Detroit at St. Louis, Chicago at Cleveland.
Friday—New York at Boston, Washington at Philadelphia, Detroit at St. Louis, Chicago at Cleveland.
Saturday—New York at Boston, Washington at Philadelphia, Detroit at St. Louis, Chicago at Cleveland.
Sunday—Detroit at St. Louis, Chicago at Cleveland.

NEW YORK HAS FINE GOLF TEAM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The metropolitan district is sure to be represented by a strong team in the Lesley golf cup competition, which is to take place on the links of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., next Friday and Saturday. Selections were announced Saturday by E. M. Barnes, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association. F. S. Douglas, United States amateur champion in 1898, will again lead the metropolitan team, and he will have the following players on his side: Oswald Kirkby, Englewood; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy; M. R. Marston, Banturist; A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills; R. D. Webb, Englewood; Frederick Herreshoff, National; F. W. Dyer, Montclair; R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl; Dwight Partridge, Bedford; G. W. White, Flushing; J. M. Ward, Garden City, and H. J. Topping, Greenwich. E. M. Barnes, Englewood; F. S. Douglas, Nassau, and Archie Reid, St. Andrews, will be the three metropolitan players on the "old timers" team.

MISS BJURSTEDT AND BAGGS WIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national women lawn tennis champion, gave her usual impressive exhibition at the New York Lawn Tennis Club, Williams Bridge, yesterday, in the final of the mixed doubles. Playing with R. L. Baggs, she defeated Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.



F. A. Jones, manager of the St. Louis American baseball club

ATHLETIC NOTES WOMEN MEET IN TENNIS PLAY AT LONGWOOD

N. Dempsey of Hatherly won the Winchester Country Club first-division golf trophy Saturday afternoon by defeating H. T. Bond of Winchester in the final round 1 up.

The Eastern circuit pony polo team won the latter-circuit championship at Philadelphia Saturday by defeating the Southeastern circuit team in the final game of the series 15 goals to 12½.

Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., won the Berthelmy golf cup Saturday by defeating Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeek of Philadelphia in the final round of the Huntington Valley Country Club by 3 and 1.

Mrs. Gilbert Harvey won the women's lawn tennis championship of Philadelphia Saturday by defeating Miss Phyllis Walsh in the final round 9-7, 1-6, 6-3 and the defeat of Miss Alice Cunningham in the challenge match.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the women's singles lawn tennis championship of New Jersey by defeating Miss Inn Kissell in the final round, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Bjurstedt and H. A. Throckmorton won the mixed doubles by defeating Miss Florence Ballin and G. L. Wyeth, 6-0, 10-8.

F. S. Murray, former Leland Stanford, Jr., University track captain, established a new world's record of 142.58 for the 120-yd. hurdle race with 10 hurdles 3ft. high in the annual fall games of the New York Athletic Club Saturday. F. W. Kelly of the Los Angeles A. C. won the Pentathlon with 9 points.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

During the present season two expert Japanese tennis players have been taking part in tournaments in this country. Hachishiro Mikami was in business in Chicago two years ago, and we learned that he was a good archer, and knew the game thoroughly. He shot on our range several times; and by urging him he wrote an article on Japanese archery, which was published. I take a few extracts from it:

"Archery in Japan is very popular. It is played not only by the old folks, like in this country, but by young people as well. As in every outdoor game, the earlier start is the better. It is not uncommon to see the good players in high schools over there, as you have many good tennis players in the same grade schools in this country.

"If you start the shooting in school, generally there is a coach who teaches the fundamental points of shooting. For example, how to hold the bow and arrows, how to set feet, how to hold body, how to draw bow, etc. For the first two or three months the coach, if he is a good coach, will not let the students shoot at the targets, but against the straw stop; a straw bundle to stop arrows, which is placed about 10 feet in front of them. The coach puts the students in regular form, and after that they can shoot against the targets. Even expert archers shoot 10 or 20 times against the straw stop before they start the regular shooting. That's the only way to keep the correct style of shooting.

"We have the National Archery Association, and its president and other officers are all high ranked people. Every year, in summer, the national archery tournament is held in Kyoto. "Archery is a rather aristocratic game, though it is played by most all kinds of people."

OPENING GAMES BRING OUT WEAK POINTS IN TEAMS

Coaches Will Be Busy Correcting Faults Before Next Contests—Crimson Players Show Inexperience Against Colby

FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY
Harvard 10, Colby 0.
Dartmouth 33, N. H. State 0.
Pennsylvania 33, Vincennes 0.
Bates 7, Ft. McKinley 0.
Penn State 27, Susquehanna 0.
W. and J. 37, Bethany 6.
Bowdoin 6, Middlebury 0.
R. I. State 9, Ft. Adams 0.

Judging from the results of the opening college football games which were played in the East Saturday afternoon, the coaches of the various elevens will be kept pretty busy for the next few weeks getting their candidates into championship form for the big games to come later in the season. There were not many college elevens in action last Saturday. Harvard, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Bowdoin, Pennsylvania State, Washington & Jefferson, Bates and Colby being the largest ones which started their seasons.

Chief interest was centered in the Harvard-Colby game not only because it was the only game played by a member of the big three eastern colleges, but because Harvard is starting the season with so few men of experience.

That Field Coach Leary will have his hands full getting the Crimson eleven in shape for the more important games to come was clearly shown in the Stadium Saturday when Colby held the Crimson to 10 points as against a score of 39 to 6 in 1915. Harvard showed that it has a wealth of fine football material; but most of the players have a whole lot to learn before they will be ready to meet Cornell, Princeton or Yale. The players all appear anxious to learn and there is no question but what Leary, and later Head Coach Haughton, will be able to build up a powerful eleven this fall, but it is going to take time and the Crimson will find it difficult to win all of its preliminary games by wide margins.

Dartmouth showed that the Green is going to be well represented this fall. Outweighed by the New Hampshire State College eleven, the Dartmouth players gave a very satisfactory exhibition for so early in the season and Coach Cavanaugh should not have much trouble in developing a team which will keep up the good record made by Dartmouth during the past few years.

University of Pennsylvania had a preliminary practice game with Vincennes and won by a score of 33 to 0. Coach Folwell has been teaching Pennsylvania the kind of football he taught the Washington & Jefferson teams which made such brilliant showings against Yale and other big colleges, and it looks as if the Red and Blue players were absorbing the system quickly and with marked success. The forward pass was given prominence Saturday and worked quite well.

Three of the four Maine state colleges got into action Saturday. Colby making the best showing when it held Harvard to 10 points. Bates defeated Fort McKinley and Bowdoin won from Middlebury. While it is still far too early to judge between these teams, based on material at hand, Colby should develop rapidly and be a very strong aggregation by the time the state championship series begins.

FOOTBALL STARS AT DARTMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's football prospects for the coming season were considerably brightened yesterday when J. L. Cannell '18 of Everett, Mass., and G. E. Cogswell '18 of Henniker, N. H., the stars of last year's freshman team, who recently left for Canada to enlist in the Canadian army, returned to college and rejoined the varsity squad.

Last spring Coach Caranagh predicted great things of this year's varsity team, providing a good quarterback could be discovered. Cannell, captain and star of the freshman eleven last fall, was the man expected to fill the vacancy.

300 OR BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Speaker, Clev., 339; Chase, C. Y., 329.	
Cobb, Det., 354; Holke, N. Y., 329.	
Jackson, Chic., 342; McCarthy, N. Y., 328.	
Rumler, St. L., 323; Daubert, Bkn., 328.	
Spencer, Det., 319; Hunt, Bkn., 318.	
Strunk, Phil., 318; Hinchman, Pitts., 318.	
Gardner, Bos., 310; Hinchman, Pitts., 318.	
R. Collins, Chic., 300; Roberts, N. Y., 307.	
Rice, Wash., 306; Wagner, Pitts., 305.	
Felsch, Chic., 302.	
Veach, Det., 301.	

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cobb, Det., 56; Carey, Pitts., 55.	
Marsans, St. L., 39; Kauf, N. Y., 33.	
Shotton, St. L., 36; Burns, N. Y., 33.	
Walsh, Phil. Bos., 33; Herceg, C. N. Y., 31.	
Milan, Wash., 31; Becher, St. L., 30.	
Speaker, Clev., 32; Marvill, Bos., 29.	
E. Collins, Chic., 32; Whitted, Phil., 27.	
Schalk, Chic., 31; Plack, Chic., 26.	
Hooper, Bos., 26; Cutshaw, Bkn., 24.	
Roth, Chic., 27; Bezel, St. L., 23.	

OMAHA WINS PENNANT

DENVER, Col.—The Western League season closed yesterday with Omaha in first place and Lincoln in second.

FRESHMEN WILL START PRACTICE THIS AFTERNOON

Crimson First Year Candidates to Report for First Time in Football Track and Rowing

Harvard fall athletics will get a good start this afternoon when candidates for the freshman football eleven, freshman crew and freshman and varsity track teams come out for the first time. The varsity football candidates have been actively at work for over two weeks, and the varsity cross-country men have had a week of training. The varsity crew men will not come out until next week.

Candidates for the freshman football team are due to report to Head Coach Wengate Schell at 3 o'clock in the locker building at Soldiers field. All candidates for the freshman crew are to report at the Newell boathouse at 3:30. Coach William Haines and Capt. H. B. Cabot, Jr., will address the men and briefly outline the work. The coaches consider all rowing especially beneficial to men without experience. Candidates, who are to be dressed ready to row, will be grouped according to dormitories for the greater part of the fall work, and toward the end of the season will have an inter-dormitory regatta with suitable trophies for the winners.

Fall track work will start with a meeting of all candidates for the freshman and varsity track and cross-country teams in the locker building. Plans for the fall season will be outlined. The track authorities consider it especially important for freshmen and inexperienced candidates to report for fall practice in order that they may profit by the greater attention which they can receive from the coaches at this time.

NAME OFFICIALS FOR CONFERENCE FOOTBALL GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—The intercollegiate conference committee on football officials has very nearly completed the selection of officials for the Western Conference games of 1916. Prof. W. V. Pooley of Northwestern is chairman, and Prof. T. F. Moran of Purdue and Prof. W. J. Testers of Iowa are the other members of the committee. The list of officials, with only an umpire for the Illinois-Minnesota game and a linesman for the Illinois-Wisconsin game to be filled, is as follows:

Oct. 14—Indiana at Chicago, Masker (Northwestern) r. Reid (Michigan) u. Thurber (Colgate) f. J. Davis (Princeton) l.
Oct. 21—Northwestern at Chicago, Birch (Earlham) r. Knight, W. C. (Michigan) u. Thurber (Colgate) f. J. Ray (Illinois) l. Purdue at Iowa, Knight, W. D. (Dartmouth) r. Reid (Michigan) u. Redden (Michigan) f. J. Gardner (Illinois) l. Ohio at Illinois, Magdsohn (Michigan) r. Schommer (Chicago) u. Samp (Wisconsin) f. J. Pas (Ohio Wesleyan) l.
Oct. 28—Iowa at Minnesota, Masker (Northwestern) r. Benbrook (Michigan) u. Gardner (Illinois) f. J. Adams (Ohio) l. Chicago at Wisconsin, Birch (Earlham) r. Reid (Michigan) u. Redden (Michigan) f. J. Hutchens (Purdue) l. Illinois at Purdue, Magdsohn (Michigan) r. Knight, W. D. (Dartmouth) u. Wilson (Northwestern) f. J. Knight, W. C. l.
Nov. 4—Illinois at Minnesota, Means (Pennsylvania) r. no choice u. Grady (Northwestern) f. J. Graham (Grinnell) l. Purdue at Chicago, Hackett (West Point) r. Redden (Michigan) u. Birch (Earlham) f. J. Smith (Harvard) r. Reid (Michigan) u. Gardner (Illinois) f. J. W. D. Knight (Dartmouth) l. Northwestern at Indiana, Birch (Earlham) r. Benbrook (Michigan) u. Thurber (Colgate) f. J. Davis (Princeton) l.
Nov. 11—Iowa at Northwestern, W. C. Knight (Michigan) r. Haines (Yale) u. Schommer (Chicago) f. J. Gardner (Illinois) l. Indiana at Ohio, Birch (Earlham) r. Reid (Michigan) u. Thurber (Colgate) f. J. Page (Ohio Wesleyan) l.
Nov. 18—Wisconsin at Minnesota, Means (Pennsylvania) r. Gardner (Illinois) u. Adams (Ohio) f. J. Graham (Grinnell) l. Chicago at Illinois, Hackett (West Point) r. W. D. Knight (Dartmouth) u. Greene (Pennsylvania) f. J. Hutchens (Purdue) l. Purdue at Northwestern, Magdsohn (Michigan) r. Benbrook (Michigan) u. Elmdire (Michigan) f. J. W. C. Knight (Michigan) l.
Nov. 25—Minnesota at Chicago, Masker (Northwestern) r. Adams (Ohio) u. Gardner (Illinois) f. J. Whyte (Cornell) l. Illinois at Wisconsin, Means (Pennsylvania) r. W. D. Knight (Dartmouth) u. Davis (Princeton) f. J. no choice l. Northwestern at Ohio, Magdsohn (Michigan) r. Redden (Michigan) u. Elmdire (Michigan) f. J. Thurber (Colgate) l. Indiana at Purdue, Schommer (Chicago) r. Benbrook (Michigan) u. Gardner (Cornell) f. J. Grady (Northwestern) l.

SIDELINES

G. F. Sanford, coach of the Rutgers College football team, is coaching the team from a crow's nest on top of one of the goal posts.

The University of Pennsylvania is evidently going to make good use of the forward pass this year judging from the way it was employed in the practice game with Vincennes Saturday.

Harvard will have to show considerable progress during the next week or two judging from the result of the Colby game. The Crimson should have won by more than 10 points despite the fact that most of the players lacked varsity experience.

TO TRY NIGHT OUTDOOR TENNIS
CHICAGO, Ill.—Under a dozen bright electric lights what is said to be the first outdoor night tennis tournament in the United States, will begin here tonight. The cement courts are painted dark green to provide a contrasting background for the white balls at night.

SPRIG CAPTURES CUBAN SONDER CLASS TROPHY

Wins Championship Yachting Cup for the Havana Yacht Club by Securing Most Points

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Sprig of the Havana Yacht Club and commanded by Vice-Commodore John Washington, is the champion of the sonder class yachts, winning this distinction by defeating the Ellen of the Vedado Tennis Club in the final race for the Havana Yacht Club championship cup. The Sprig is owned by Sr. Victor Mendoza, president of the Havana Yacht Club. The disabling of the Ellen kept her from winning.

The defeat of the Ellen was a great disappointment to the Vedado Tennis Club as the latter was confident it would have the honor of the championship this year, the Ellen being brought here from Boston with the confidence that she was unbeatable. It did not look as if the Ellen could be beaten for in the long series of races covering a number of weeks she had gained a lead of two points and in the final race it was only necessary for her to finish second in order to win the cup.

The preparatory gun was fired at 3 o'clock and found the Sprig, Mercy, Dodo and Dulce Maria of the Havana Yacht Club and the Ellen and Harpoon of the Vedado Tennis Club maneuvering about the line. Exactly five minutes later the starting signal was fired, and with the exception of the Dulce Maria the boats crossed the line together.

The boats all stood off to starboard and were close together for a long time. After about a mile the Sprig gave a bit of windward to the Ellen and Mercy close together a little to leeward. The Sprig made a short tack to port and the other boats stood along on the starboard tack. The Harpoon carried away her starboard shroud and withdrew. The other boats kept thrashing it out for the windward buoy, where the Sprig arrived first, jibbing over and setting her spinnaker to port.

As the Sprig rounded the buoy the Ellen was about two lengths to the leeward of her and in a few seconds would have rounded when her mainsail suddenly came down with a rush. On investigation by the committee it was found she had carried away her peak halyards. She withdrew from the race.

With the two contenders of the Vedado Tennis Club out of the sailing, interest from then on centered in the personal rivalries of the boats remaining in the race. The Mercy was next around the buoy. She jibed and set her spinnaker to port as the Sprig had done some three minutes before.

A minute later the Dodo rounded, but instead of jibing wore off and set her spinnaker to starboard. The Dodo was sailed by her owner, Ernest Washington, a younger brother of Vice-Commodore Washington, sailing the Sprig. The Dodo soon passed the Mercy and overhauled the Sprig, cutting the latter's lead by one half in the run to Jaimanitas buoy, but in the run back to the finish the Mercy passed the Dodo.

There are rumors of important negotiations going on to obtain several yachts of a larger class that have raced around Boston and New York this year; but it is said that nothing definite has as yet been accomplished. It seems certain, however, that there will be interesting races here this winter between yachts of a larger class.

PICKUPS

Boston has won 13 of the 20 games played with Cleveland this summer, and today's game is the last between the teams.

Detroit and Chicago gained a game on the Red Sox yesterday, but the margin still appears safe for the world's champions.

When Philadelphia won the first game of their double-header with St. Louis yesterday, it was the first time this year the Athletics had won in that city.

Capt. H. W. LeGore of the Yale varsity nine of next spring has announced that William Lush will coach the team again. He will be in full charge during the fall practice which is to start Oct. 3.

Kavanaugh, formerly of the Detroit club, was the chief factor in Cleveland's victory over the Red Sox yesterday, as he made a home run with the bases full when he plied hit for Pitcher Boehling in the fifth inning.

Pitcher Alexander of the Philadelphia Nationals joined the ranks of those who have pitched their teams to two victories in an afternoon last Saturday and by winning the second 4 to 0, raised his world's record of shutouts to 15.

Should the Giants win the first game of their double-header with St. Louis this afternoon, they will tie the world's record for successive victories made by Providence in 1884, and should they win both, it will give them a new record of 21 straight victories.

Secretary Haggood of the Boston Braves announced this morning that he had received notice from President J. K. Tener of the National league that the Braves could meet Pittsburgh at Braves field Wednesday morning in the play-off of Saturday's tie game.

BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA NOW IN RACE

Boston Appears to Have Been Eliminated From the National League Championship Pennant for This Season

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	87	56	.608
Philadelphia	85	57	.599
Boston	79	59	.574
New York	78	62	.557
Pittsburgh	65	81	.445
Chicago	63	83	.432
St. Louis	59	87	.405
Cincinnati	57	91	.385

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston 1, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 0.
New York 6, St. Louis 1.
New York 3, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Boston (2 games).
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York (2 games).
Chicago at Brooklyn (2 games).

With the close of the National league baseball championship season of 1916 only a week and a half away, the race seems to have narrowed down to two clubs, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and from present indications it will not be definitely known until the last of this week or the first of next just which of these teams will represent the league in the coming world's series.

While there is still a possibility of the Boston Braves winning the title, the prospects of Boston getting back into first place are so small that they are not being given much of any consideration by the followers of the team.

The latter part of this week will bring on some games which are going to bear directly on the winning of the championship. Philadelphia goes to Brooklyn Thursday for a three-day stop and the championship will probably rest on the outcome of this series. The last time these two teams met Philadelphia won five straight games and should Manager Moran's men succeed in making a clean sweep of the coming series, it would just about settle the pennant. Those who have watched the work of Brooklyn during the past two weeks, however, are predicting that Brooklyn will win a majority of the games with Philadelphia and should that be the case there is little question about Manager Robinson carrying the team through the rest of the season to the championship.

The real feature of the past two weeks in this championship race has been the work of the New York Giants. The team has given a remarkable exhibition of consecutive winning, and were the season to go a month longer, Manager McGraw's team would be a one-sided favorite to win the championship. Prospects of the Giants getting at least third place in the standing are considered fair, as Boston has been playing pretty poor baseball of late and unless the Braves show a decided reversal in form they will hardly be able to hold on to third place to the end of the season.

The western clubs will continue to battle for the four places in the division. First place in this division seems to be between Pittsburgh and Chicago, with the first named a slight favorite. St. Louis appears to have a winning margin over Cincinnati for seventh place, although Manager Mathewson now has the Reds going in good style. The schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.
Tuesday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.
Wednesday—St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.
Thursday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Friday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Saturday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Sunday—St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

ASTOR WINS IN GOLF CUP PLAY

NEWPORT, R. I.—By winning the final round in the 36-hole medal play golf tournament in the annual competition for the Count di Torino cup at the Newport Golf Club yesterday, Vincent Astor also won the famous year trophy, which will be engraved with his name and score, and which will become his personal property. Astor turned in a gross score of 180, which with his 24 handicap gave him a net score of 156. Granville Kane, winner a few seasons ago, was second with a gross score of 170.

A. L. Sands and R. W. Goelet, the latter winner of the trophy in 1914, had net scores of 163 and 164 respectively. Seventeen members of the club competed in the play, many of them being previous winners of the year cup.

BRVES FIELD
"THE HOME OF HIS THING"
Braves vs. Pittsburgh
TOMORROW—Two Games at 1:30
WEDNESDAY (10 A. M.)—ONE GAME
Tickets at Rouse, 304 Washington St.

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

civilians were killed and 12 houses damaged. One of our airplanes on the night of Sept. 22 attacked British military establishments near Bourgogne.

Eastern theater: Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Strong Russian masses again attacked five times between the Sereth and Stripa rivers, north of Zboroff. The Russians penetrated near Mannaov, but were ejected by a counter-attack, leaving more than 700 prisoners and seven machine guns in our hands. Further south all attacks broke down in front of our line with heavy losses.

Army group of Archduke Charles: In the Carpathians we reconquered terrain which we had lost in former combats on the eastern slope of Cimbroslava and we gained ground between Ludova and Baba-Ludova. Northeast of Kirlibaba tenacious fighting is in progress.

Transylvania front: Rumanian attacks on Vulcan pass and to the westward were repulsed.

Balkan theater: There were no incidents of importance.

Sunday—Saturday's German official statement says: Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: North of the Somme the battle was resumed. After a continually increasing artillery fire the French attacked our Combes-Rancourt line. They achieved no success whatever. Neither did the British who attempted to advance near Courcellette.

A supplementary report states that during the night of Thursday English local attacks near Mouquet farm and Courcellette were repulsed.

In aerial fighting north of the Somme we shot down 11 enemy machines.

Eastern theater: Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Near Koryntza strong Russian attacks failed.

Archduke Charles of Austria: There is no change in the situation north of the Carpathians. In the Carpathians the fighting is slackening. Isolated enemy attacks were unsuccessful.

On both sides of Hermannstadt, about two Rumanian divisions attacked and were repulsed with serious and sanguinary losses by our advanced detachments. In the course of counter-attacks we made three officers and 526 men prisoners.

Near Szt Janosghy our advanced posts were withdrawn during the night.

We have taken Vulcan Pass, which is safe from enemy attempts at recapture.

Balkan front: Army group of Field Marshall von Mackensen: In Dobrudja, Rumanian attacks near the Danube and southwest of Toprai Sari were repulsed.

Macedonian front: There have been futile attempted attacks by our opponents and lively artillery activity at some points. The territory south of the Belasica Planina to Krusa-Balkan has been evacuated by our opponents.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

LONDON, England, Monday—Today's German official statement says: German attack east of Courcellette was repulsed. The British blew up mines north of Neuve Chapelle yesterday doing much damage, while the German trenches were raided at many points north of the battle front.

The British official communication issued shortly before midnight says: South of the Ancre the Germans made three attacks on our line west of Lesboufs. In each case they were driven back with losses. There has been considerable artillery activity at many places on our front.

Five bombing raids were carried out on Saturday by our airmen against railway stations and on enemy communications. Much damage was inflicted. In the course of an air fight, one of our aviators collided with an opponent, whose machine fell vertically. Our machine fell several thousand feet, when the pilot managed to regain control and recrossed the line safely, flying more than 30 miles with an almost uncontrollable machine. In all, five hostile machines were destroyed on Saturday, and two others were driven down undamaged. Five of our machines are missing.

The British official communication from Salonika, dealing with the operations on the Macedonian front, issued last night, says: On the Struma front, having crossed the river at three places, our troops occupied Jenmita, which had been set on fire, driving the Bulgarians before them, and made attacks on Cara Dakovska, where they met with strong opposition. Our artillery entirely dispersed a counter-attack from Navel-Jen.

East of Neohori naval and field artillery successfully bombarded enemy trenches. On the Dolran front our patrols have shown activity, but mist has hindered the artillery work.

South of the Ancre brook, says the official British statement issued yesterday, there was considerable artillery activity during the night on both sides. East of Neuville St. Vaast the German trenches were entered and prisoners were taken.

Sunday—The official statement issued Saturday says: South of the Ancre a further advance was made last night by our troops east of Courcellette. A strongly fortified system of enemy trenches was captured here, and our line was advanced on a front of about a half mile. Some prisoners were taken.

West of Mouquet farm the Germans counter-attacked at nightfall yesterday with great violence, but were driven back by our fire with heavy losses.

There was considerable artillery activity during the night on many parts

of the battle front. East of Bethune an enemy ammunition dump was exploded by our artillery fire.

On the Struma front our patrols successfully raided enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Komarjan, causing casualties. Our naval aircraft bombarded an enemy transport near Drama, apparently with good results. On the Dolran front we raided trenches at three points.

The British official statement issued Saturday night reads: South of the Ancre we continued to improve our positions, pushing detachments forward at places into the German advanced trenches.

During a bombardment by our artillery of one section of the German front yesterday 10 hostile gun pits were seen to be destroyed, 14 others severely damaged and five ammunition pits blown up.

Today a big fire was caused by our artillery in a village much used by the German transports for supply purposes.

There was very great aerial activity yesterday. A highly successful raid by about 50 of our machines was carried out on an important railway junction, where much damage was done, two trains containing ammunition being destroyed and many violent explosions being caused. A number of other raids on enemy railway works and sidings, aerodromes and other points of military importance were equally successful.

In addition many fights occurred in the air, in the course of which three hostile machines were destroyed and five others driven to earth damaged, besides many others which broke off the fight and were seen to descend steeply, but could not be watched to the ground as our machines were too busily engaged. Five of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

PARIS, France, Monday—A communication reports lively artillery actions north and south of River Somme. On the Meuse right bank, the French easily repulsed an attack on a work east of Vaux Chapite wood.

Reports are made of further French aerial activity, including the dropping of 98 bombs on the village and station of Guiscard by 12 machines and of 50 bombs by seven machines on the factories of Thiville and Rombach in German Lorraine and on the railway station of Audun le Roman.

Regarding the Balkan operations a communication reports on the left of the Struma the British successfully attacked Janina, north of Lake Tahnos, a French detachment on their right taking a trench by the bayonet. On the left wing progress continues all along the line. Northwest of Florina the French captured the first houses of Petrak and advanced slightly north of Lorina.

An official statement issued yesterday afternoon by the French war department says:

North of the Somme our artillery showed activity during the night. The Germans replied feebly.

This morning a German attack was launched on the farm of L'Abbe wood and the positions to the south came under a violent fire of our artillery and machine guns. The Germans were dispersed before they could approach our lines, leaving numerous men on the ground.

On the right bank of the Meuse we easily repulsed several German attempts upon Poivre hill and southeast of Thiaumont.

Aviation: Yesterday enemy airmen having shown unusual activity our pursuing squadrons successfully engaged them in aerial combats. On a great part of the front our pilots gained considerable success and indisputably had the upper hand of the Germans.

On the Somme front there were 29 engagements. Four enemy planes were brought down. One fell in the Vaux woods. Two attacked by Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer, descended in flames after some minutes of fighting, making Guynemer's seventeenth and eighteenth aeroplanes. A fourth machine crashed to the earth south of Miserey.

Three other German machines were seriously hit and fell wrecked near Estrees and in the region of Peronne. Four enemy aeroplanes were compelled to descend in their own lines. It is confirmed that one German machine reported seriously hit Sept. 22 was brought down between Miserey and Villeroi-Carbonnel.

Between Chaules and Havre six German machines were brought down. One fell burning near Chaules during an engagement between four French and six enemy machines. A second fell at Licourt, a third at Parvillers and a fourth south of Marchepot. A fifth and a sixth were brought down by the same pilot in an engagement between a French squadron and six Germans. They fell in the region of Andechy, one in our lines.

A Fokker fell flaming near our lines north of Chalono. Another was apparently seriously damaged.

In the Verdun region machine-guns winged a German at close quarters. The machine descended on Poivre hill. A Fokker dived vertically into our lines east of St. Mihiel.

In Lorraine a French pilot pursued a German for a distance of 12 miles into the German line, killed the passenger and compelled the machine to descend. Another enemy descended in the forest of Gancey. In the Vosges two enemy machines dived nose downward into our lines after fighting our pilots.

The French official statement on the Balkan front says:

Eastern army: British troops on the left bank of the Struma attacked strong Bulgarian detachments north of Kopriva, toward Lake Tahnos. An artillery duel was resumed violently from Mt. Beles to the Vardar river.

East of Cerna the Serbians made progress and took some prisoners. On our left wing violent Bulgarian counter-attacks were repulsed in the vicinity of Hill 1550 with heavy enemy losses. We made slight progress northwest of Florina.

Sunday—Saturday night's official

statement says: On the Somme front a fierce artillery duel occurred in the Bouchavesnes region and in the Belloy-Berny sector; there was no infantry action.

The Germans in the Vosges attempted to attack our position south of Sainte Marie pass. After a lively bombing fight the Germans were driven back to their trenches.

There was nothing important elsewhere.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—An official communication states there is nothing to report.

The Russian statement issued yesterday says:

Western (Russian) front: From the Pripiet river to the Rumanian frontier stubborn fighting is proceeding in some places. Yesterday our opponents offered strong resistance to our advance on the Upper Sereth in the region of Manuliv-Kharbuzov. All their counter-attacks were repelled by our fire. We took 1500 Austro-German prisoners.

Caucasian front: As a result of fighting on the coastal region of the little town of Elleo our detachments advanced.

Sunday—The statement issued Saturday says:

Western front: Yesterday morning in the region southwest of Lake Narocz our opponents launched a gas attack lasting two hours.

In the intervals between the waves of gas our adversaries attempted to attack in dense columns, but were driven back on each occasion to their trenches by our machine gun, rifle and artillery fire.

In the region of the villages of Darovo and La Buscy, southeast of Baranovich, our opponents also liberated gas.

Caucasian front: In the region southwest of Gumlichan our advance guards made a surprise attack on an enemy fortified post, breaking through it and inflicting severe losses upon the Turks. We captured here arms, cartridges and other equipment, but had to burn a considerable part of the camp stores owing to the impossibility of carrying them away.

Black sea: Off the port of Eregli (Asia Minor) one of our torpedo boat squadrons sank three steamers and several sailing vessels loaded with coal.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

ROME, Italy, Monday—Saturday's communication reports two Austrian attacks on hill 208, south of Villanova, the main point on the line recently captured by the Italians. Concurrently with their second attack the Austrians attacked hill 144, northeast of Montefalcone. Everywhere they were decisively repulsed.

Sunday's communication states in the Astico valley on Saturday after intense bombardment, the Austrians exploded a mine on Mount Cimone, obliging the Italians to withdraw about 100 meters from the summit. The abandoned position is, however, under barrage fire of Italian artillery. In the Upper Cordevole a daring surprise attack gave the Italians possession of advanced positions towards the summit of Mount Fies. Further attacks on hills 208 and 144 were completely frustrated.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

On the heights of Caranerecke Planina we captured by assault a mountain crest south of the village of Popla. Our opponents retired in disorder, leaving behind a great number of wounded.

In the Florina region, calm prevails. On the Kaimakalan heights there was a violent artillery duel and also small infantry actions. In the Maglenia valley, our artillery dispersed numerous bodies of enemy troops in the Vardar regions, and on the Struma front there was an artillery duel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

VIENNA, Austria, Monday—The Austrian war office yesterday made public the following official communication:

Rumanian front: In the region of the Vulcan pass we repulsed a Rumanian attack. Near Hermannstadt and on the Transylvanian east front nothing important has occurred.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The Russians stubbornly continued their attacks east and north of Kirlibaba (Carpathians). East of the town their masses, after slight successes, were stopped and further attacks repulsed. Southwest of Luczine on Saturday, a strong Russian storming attack, the seventh in a few days, failed. In the region of Ludova we overcame the advantages the Russians had gained in the recent fighting.

Italian theater: In the southern sector our troops captured one machine gun. On the Fassano front an enemy attack on our positions at Gerdinal was repulsed by our fire.

It has now been established that an explosion on the summit of Monte Cimone was excellently carried out by First Lieutenant Mikler, despite his wounds, and that it had a destructive effect, a whole Italian company being lost.

Sunday—Saturday's war statement

Rumanian front—Vulcan pass has been evacuated by the Rumanians. Near Hermannstadt an attack by two Rumanian divisions was repulsed. Three officers and 526 men were made prisoners. South of Holzmeny the Rumanians forced our advance guards to fall back somewhat.

Front of Archduke Charles: In the angle formed by the three states (Bukovina, Hungary and Rumania) south of Dornawatra we drove back Rumanian detachments by counter-attacks. As regards the remainder of the front, only near Luczina farm in the Ludova region, is there heavy fighting proceeding.

Italian theater: In the Carso highlands enemy attempts to approach our lines were repulsed. On the Dolomites

front a night attack by the Italians on our positions on the slopes of Monte Sief, north of Arlerio, failed.

Our troops early today exploded a mine and blew up the summit of Monte Cimone, which the Italians occupied on July 24. Thirteen officers and 378 men were made prisoner in the action.

A squadron of enemy aeroplanes ineffectively dropped a number of bombs near Punta di Salvatore, southwest of Rana.

Southeastern theater—There is nothing of importance to report.

GERMANY LOSES
TWO AIRSHIPS IN
RAID ON ENGLAND

(Continued from page one)

dwelling houses and shops were demolished or damaged. A number of fires were caused. Two factories sustained injury. Some empty railway trucks were destroyed and a permanent way slightly damaged in two places.

No reports have been received of any military damage.

An official statement issued shortly after noon yesterday said:

12:15 p. m.—Fourteen or 15 airships participated in the attack on Great Britain last night. The southeastern, eastern and east midland counties and Lincolnshire were the principal localities visited.

An attack on London was carried out by the airships from the southwest between 1 and 2 a. m., and by one airship from the east between 12 and 1 a. m. Aeroplanes were sent up and fired, and opened fire from anti-aircraft guns and defenses, the raiders being driven off. Bombs were dropped, however, in the southern and southeastern districts, and it is regretted that 28 persons were killed and 99 injured.

Two of the raiders were brought down in Essex. They were both large airships and of a new pattern. One of them fell in flames and was destroyed, together with the crew. The crew of 22 officers and men of the second were captured. Detailed reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received.

Berlin Admits Loss

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—A communication states that Saturday night naval airships dropped bombs on London, on places of military importance on the Humber and in midland counties, including Nottingham and Sheffield. Big fires could be seen everywhere, lasting a long time. On the way, before crossing the British coast, the airships were fired upon by guard vessels and then subjected to an extraordinarily heavy fire with incendiary shells from anti-aircraft batteries. They silenced some batteries by well-directed volleys. Two airships fell victims to the anti-aircraft defenses of London. All others returned safely.

Account Inaccurate

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau:

LONDON, England, Monday—Regarding the German communication on the air raid it is announced that in addition to the fact that no anti-aircraft defenses or places of military importance were damaged, the account is full of the usual misstatements.

CANADA BIDS
NEARLY DOUBLE
NEW WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor: OTTAWA, Ont.—The second domestic war loan issued closed Saturday night. The total subscriptions received were \$169,000,000, which will be increased to over \$180,000,000 when returns are all received.

The issue was for \$100,000,000. The minister of finance announces that further credit for purchase in Canada by the British Government will at once be arranged. In addition to financing her share of the war, Canada has already arranged a credit of \$150,000,000 for the British government in this country.

The new credit will increase this by \$100,000,000. Subscriptions to the latest war loan were 95 per cent Canadian and the remainder from the United States.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Sept. 23, 1916.

Sept. 18	Trans-Action	Mort-Action	Am't of
Sept. 18	70	38	\$135,675
Sept. 19	104	54	198,220
Sept. 20	87	46	490,275
Sept. 21	119	57	282,610
Sept. 22	65	26	49,080
Sept. 23	230	138	609,047
Total	675	359	\$1,835,907
Same week 1915	520	200	1,231,094
Same week 1914	345	133	1,005,569
Week end Sept. 16, 1916	392	200	704,044

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Beacon st., 711-719, ward 8; Alfred Geiger. A. H. Bowditch; brick stores and garage.
Harvest st., 36 rear, ward 11; C. B. Day; brick garage.
Peter Parley rd., 14, ward 22; Wm. A. McPherson; frame dwellings.
Melbourne st., 40, ward 20; J. A. Belyea; frame dwellings.
Washington st., 254-256, and 79-81 Devonshire st., ward 5; Harvard College. T. M. James; alter stores and storage.
Washington st., 197-201, cor. 12 and 18 Court st., ward 5; J. M. Sears; etc.; alter office.
Merrimac st., 128-130, 134, ward 5; D. J. Collins; alter store and dwelling.

REAL ESTATE

Papers were placed on record today in the purchase made by Lamson-Hubbard Company from Jarvis Lamson et al. of the large five-story brick mercantile building numbered 43-45 Kingston street, at the junction of Essex street, in the city proper. This estate is assessed for a total of \$64,500 and \$54,600 applies on 1559 square feet of land.

A transaction was just closed on a parcel in the North End, located 201 Salem street, near Charter street, being a five-story brick house and 966 square feet of land, owned by Angelina Perrotti and bought by Theresa Fuccia. It is taxed on \$11,400, including the \$5800 land value.

BROOKLINE AND NEWTON

Papers have been filed involving the sale of a property in Brookline on the corner of Longwood avenue and St. Paul street, owned by Bernard Steiner. The purchaser is George W. Dickerman of New York. Included in the conveyance are two large stone and brick dwellings and 18,376 square feet of land. The property has a total assessed value of \$107,300, \$14,000 applying on the land.

In connection with this sale, George W. Dickerman has conveyed to Bernard Steiner a tract of land at Elliot Street, Newton Highlands, containing 325,000 square feet, assessed for \$15,500. The new owner is to develop the same by erecting a number of single dwellings.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

The sale is reported of the land at the corner of Sumner and Alden streets, Newton Center, containing 24,200 square feet. Charles May conveys to Ernest W. Paine, who buys to improve with three high-grade single houses. The land is assessed for \$2600, but the consideration paid was in excess of the assessment.

The sale has just been closed of a lot of land on Sumner street, Newton Center, containing 6600 square feet, with a nine-room house and a garage to be erected for M. A. Marks, Jr. Ernest W. Paine conveys title. The total valuation is \$10,000.

Final papers have gone to record in which the estate situated at 808 Commonwealth avenue, Newton Center, is conveyed by S. D. Emery to Charles Wing, who will occupy as a home. The estate consists of a 12-room house and garage, with a lot of land containing 18,200 square feet. The total assessment is \$9000, of which \$2700 is on the land.

The sale is reported of the property at No. 9 Eastbourne road, Newton Center, which consists of a new Dutch colonial house with a garage together with 6100 square feet of land. The property being new is not assessed but valued by the owner at \$7500. John A. Greenwood conveys to Ira A. Stone, who purchases for a home. Neal & Co. were the brokers.

MAINE DAIRY AND POTATO FARM

F. S. Newell of East Wilton, Me., has sold his dairy and potato farm, known as "Fairview," situated in the town of Farmington, Franklin county, Maine, comprising 85 acres of land, with a large apple orchard and a wood lot, an old-fashioned farm house, with some modern improvements, also two modern barns and various outbuildings. The estate was sold to T. E. Cool of Farmington. The Chapin Farm Agency report this sale.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

Title to the two frame apartment houses at 168 Warren street corner of No. 2 Rockville park, Roxbury, has been transferred by Jane L. Webb to Herbert H. and Rhoda M. Ancock. There is a land area of 21,286 square feet valued at \$12,800 and made part of the \$22,800 assessment.

Papers have also gone to record in the sale of nine dwelling houses in Roxbury, three of which are three-story brick apartments numbered 44 to 48 Palmer street, corner of Winlow street, assessed for \$15,700, including 3649 square feet of land valued at \$3700. Also six frame houses and 4000 square feet of land located 1 to 6 Prescott place, corner of Prescott street. The total value of this group is \$5000 with \$2000 taxed on the land. All of these parcels were conveyed by Emery-Wilkins Company to Thomas J. Meldon.

Another Roxbury property; sold is assessed to Howard L. Shurtleff et al., trustees, and consists of a three-story brick house and 1680 square feet of land situated No. 63 Windsor street, between Warwick and Westminster streets. The parcel is assessed for \$3300 including \$1300 worth of land. Luke R. Reddish was the buyer.

Mary L. Perrins has sold her vacant land on the corner of South Huntington avenue and Moraine street, to Isadore A. Wyner. There is a total of 5775 square feet taxed at \$3800.

HAVERHILL PROPERTY SOLD

Louis E. Hitchcock of Haverhill sold his property situated No. 45 Greenville street, Haverhill, consisting of a six-room house with modern improvements and 10,000 square feet of land. Charles Marston of Haverhill buys for a home, through the office of George W. Hall.

SALES IN BRIGHTON

Thomas J. Hayes has sold the brick dwelling and 1200 square feet of land at 4 Mead street, extending through to Homes street. Total assessment is \$2900. James McNulty is the new owner.

Edna N. Pope has conveyed title to the large lot of land at the junction of Brooks and Parkman streets, Brighton, to Eustice D. Andrews. There are 14,375 square feet, valued on the assessors' books at \$1800.

BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL

The Belmont high school, after a two weeks postponement, opened today with an enrollment of over 300 pupils. Largely due to labor troubles, the overcrowded high school building will not be abandoned for the new \$200,000 building until the first of the year.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	
Milazzo, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 25
*Andania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 25
*Napoli, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 25
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen	Sept. 25
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
Duca d'Abruzzi, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 30
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 30
Duca di Genova, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 4
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth	Oct. 5
*Rotterdam	Oct. 5
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
*Finland, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
*Lafayette, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
*Dante Alighieri, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 7
*Kristianstad, for Bergen	Oct. 7
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Oct. 7
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Oct. 12
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Oct. 12
*Helsing Olav, for Copenhagen	Oct. 12
*Rindham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 12
*Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Oct. 14
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Oct. 14
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Oct. 14
*Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen	Oct. 18
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
*Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Oct. 21
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Oct. 25
*United States, for Copenhagen	Oct. 25
*Bismarck, for Bergen	Oct. 25
*New York, for Liverpool	Oct. 25
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Oct. 25
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Nov. 2
*California, for Glasgow	Nov. 4
*Tourelle, for Bordeaux	Nov. 4
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Nov. 11

Cassandra, for Glasgow Sept. 28 || Ausonia, for London, via Falmouth | Oct. 12 |
*Lafayette, for Montreal	Oct. 12
Athena, for Glasgow	Oct. 17
Folia, for Bristol	Oct. 24
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Oct. 24
Acania, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 31
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Oct.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STEEL COMMON AND COPPERS STOCK FEATURES

Utah Copper Advances Several Points—Steel Rises to Still Another New High Record—Local Coppers Up

Copper shares and United States Steel common again dominated the New York stock market in the early dealings today as they have done for some time past. The larger gains were made by the first named class of stocks, amounting to nearly four points in Utah, but Steel rose two points on a long string of transactions totaling many thousands of shares. It made another new high record price, Chino, Inspiration, American Smelting and Anaconda were other leaders among the metal issues.

The whole market was strong. Maxwell common and second preferred were features for large advances. International Mercantile Marine common rose more than a point. Business was on a continued large scale.

There was no abatement of interest in the Boston coppers at first today. The higher priced ones gained the most, but practically everything on the list sold up from Saturday noon's closings. Allouez was one of the strongest; it advanced nearly two points. Copper Range and Mohawk were next in line.

Although somewhat irregular in spots on account of profit taking, the New York list held strong late in the first half hour.

Boston market also continued strong. Steel opened up a point at 118 and sold up to 120 before midday. Republic Steel opened up 1/2 at 68 and advanced 4 1/2 points further. Railway Steel Spring, Sloss Sheffield and other steel stocks were conspicuously strong.

Utah Copper opened up 3/4 in New York at 99 3/4 and after receding to 99 again moved up. Inspiration opened up 1/2 at 65 1/2 and advanced two points further.

Colorado Fuel opened up 1/4 at 54 1/2 and sold above 58 before midday. American Locomotive opened up 1/4 at 80, receded to 79 and then rose to 80 1/2. Bethlehem Steel opened up 1/4 at 55 1/2 and then went to 57 1/2. The motor stocks were strong. The rails continued quiet.

On the local exchange Calumet & Hecla opened up five points at 56 1/2 and advanced to 59 before midday. Mohawk opened up a point at 84 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Allouez opened up 1/4 at 74 and advanced more than a point further. Old Dominion opened up 1/4 at 70 1/2 and rose to 72. Copper Range opened up a point at 68 and advanced two points further.

The rails became strong in the early afternoon. There was further profit taking and some reaction from the highest prices but the tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trading in the local naval stores market has continued to follow routine lines. Values have been firmly sustained on account of the strength in the South. Allouez of turpentine were made at 47 cents a gallon Saturday, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Saturday's market: Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 43 1/2 c. Rosin firm. Prices: WW \$6.60, WG \$6.50, G \$6.42, I \$6.40, B \$6.25, G \$6.15, F \$6.10, E \$6.05, B \$5.90 @ 5.95. Sales 1115 barrels.

WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY

TOLLEDO, O.—Willys-Overland Company during 12 months ended Sept. 19 shipped 151,067 automobiles, of which 59,278 were small, light cars. The record is nearly double that of the 12 months preceding, during which 80,750 cars were shipped. More unfilled orders for immediate shipment are on hand than a year ago.

COPPER PRICES ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since the big copper sale announced Saturday some producers have marked up prices for delivery in the first half of 1917 1/4 to 1/2 cent per pound.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Tuesday, continued cool; moderate westerly winds.

For southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday, continued cool.

For northern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday, cooler tonight with frost.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 50.10 a. m. 60.12 noon 61.2 p. m. 64

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)
Albany 52.10 New Orleans 72.10
Buffalo 50.10 New York 64.10
Chicago 58.10 Philadelphia 64.10
Cleveland 50.10 Pittsburgh 60.10
Detroit 54.10 Portland, Me. 52.10
New Haven 56.10 Portland, Ore. 54.10
Jacksonville 72.10 San Francisco 56.10
Kansas City 54.10 St. Louis 58.10
Savannah 58.10 Washington 54.10

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:34 High water 9:47 a. m. 10:30 p. m.
Sun sets 5:47 Low water 12:05 a. m. 1:31 a. m.
Length of day 12:05 Moon rises 3:31 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LICENSES AT 5:00 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold.....	13	13 1/2	13	13
Alaska Ju.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Allis-Chalmers.....	26 1/2	26	25 3/4	25 3/4
Allis-Chalmers pf.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	79 1/2	80
*Am Ag Chem.....	81	81	79	79
Am B Sugar.....	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Beet Sug pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am B S & F Co.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Can.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Can pf.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Car Fu.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Car Oil.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Express.....	127	127	127	127
Am H & L.....	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
Am H & L pf.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	63	63
Am Ice Sec.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Linc.....	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Am Linc pf.....	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Loco.....	80	81	77 1/2	78
Am Loco pf.....	107	107	107	107
Am Smelt.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Smelt pf.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Steel.....	58	59 1/2	58	59 1/2
Am Sugar.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Woolen.....	47 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am Wool pf.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Writ pf.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Zinc.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42
Am Zinc pf.....	77	77	76	76
Anaconda.....	99 1/2	102	100 1/2	101 1/2
Asso Oil.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Atchafalca.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalca pf.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Gulf.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
Bald Loco.....	88 1/2	89 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
Bald Loco pf.....	106	106	106	106
Balt & Ohio.....	88	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
B & O pf.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.....	152 1/2	152 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Beth Steel.....	55 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
BFGoodrich.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Brook R T.....	85	85	83 1/2	83 1/2
Brown Sh pf.....	100	100	100	100
Burns Term.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Burns Bros.....	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Butte & Sup.....	63 1/2	65	63 1/2	63 1/2
Butterick.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	21	21
Cal Petrol pf.....	50	50	50	50
Can Pacific.....	179 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Can Pac pf.....	74	74 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Can Leather.....	105	106	104	105
Chan Motor.....	105	106	104	105
Ches & Ohio.....	67	65	65	65
Ches & Ohio pf.....	96	96	96	96
CM & St Paul.....	126	126	126	126
CM & St Paul pf.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ch R & West.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
C & G West.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Ch & N W.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Chile Cop.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chino Cop.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Chino Cop pf.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
CCC & St L.....	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col Fuel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Col South.....	31	31	31	31
Col So 1st pf.....	60	60	60	60
*Com Tab & R.....	47	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Con Can.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Con Gas.....	138	137	137	137
Corn Prod.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Corn Prod pf.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cruc Steel.....	93 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.....	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121
Cub-Am Sug.....	262	262	262	262
Cuban CSug.....	61	61 1/2	60	60
Cuban CS pf.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Deere pf.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Deere pf.....	152	152	152	152
Dome Mines.....	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Driggs-Seabury.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Erle.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Erle 1st pf.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Erle 2d pf.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gen Electric.....	174 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Gen Motors.....	700	700	700	700
Granby Min.....	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gt Nor pf.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Green Can.....	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Gulf States.....	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Harv Cor.....	78	78	78	78
Harv Cor pf.....	109	109	109	109
*Harv of N J.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ill Central.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Inspiration.....	65 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Int Ag Corp.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Con Cor.....	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Int Mer Mar.....	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.....	119	119 1/2	117	118 1/2
In Nickel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
In Paper.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
In Paper pf.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kan City So.....	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan City So pf.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kelley Tires.....	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Kenne Cop.....	56	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Laclede Gas pf.....	85	86	84 1/2	85
Le & W.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lehigh Val.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Louis & N.....	132	132	132	132
Mackay pf.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Max Motor.....	97 1/2	99	96 1/2	97 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Max Petrol.....	112 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
May Co.....	62	62	62	62
Miami.....	39 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mo Pacific.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pac pf.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pac pf.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pac pf.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mon Power.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Nat Biscuit.....	122	122	121	121
Nat C & S.....	82	82	82	82
Nat Enamel.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Enamel pf.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Nat Lead.....	72 1/2	73	71	71
Nat Lead pf.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Nevada Coal.....	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

LONDON STOCKS QUIET AT CLOSE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England—Stock markets steady but quiet at close.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Consols.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
British 4 1/2.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalca.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
De la pref.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Illinois Central.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
New York Central.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pacific.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
United States Steel.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Exchange.....	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70

HIGHER PRICES FOR FOODSTUFFS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advance in prices of principal food commodities during the year from June 15, 1915, to June 15, 1916, is well illustrated in a table in the labor bureau report just issued. In the following table figures are cents and fractional tenths:

1915 1916

Butter 20.6 20.6
Round steak 23.2 23.2
Ribs 22.4 22.4
Chuck 18.1 18.1
Bologna 12.3 12.3
Pork chops 23.2 23.2
Pork 23.2 23.2
Hams 23.2 23.2
Lard 21.4 21.4
Hens 21.4 21.4
Salmon 20.2 20.2
Eggs, doz. 28.5 28.5

LARGER OUTPUT OF RAND GOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa.—The figures of the total gold yield of the Rand for the month of August, as published by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, show an advance over the July production of some 20,000 ounces. The total for August works out at 781,150 ounces, valued at \$2,318,116.

The aggregate production for the first eight months of the present year is 6,174,104 ounces, valued at \$226,225,926, as against 5,957,166 ounces, valued at \$226,304,433 for the corresponding period in 1915. At the present rate of production the yield of the South African gold mines bids fair to outdistance considerably the previous record production of 1912.

DIVIDENDS

Champion Copper Company has declared a dividend of \$6.40 a share, making a total of \$43.40 thus far this year.

St. Mary's Mineral Land Company declared a dividend of \$2 a share, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Sept. 28.

Hollinger Consolidated Mines declared regular four-weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 6 to holders of record Sept. 29.

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd., declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 10 to stockholders of record Sept. 30.

The Cote Piano Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 23.

The Arizona Commercial Mining Company declared an initial dividend of 50 cents a share payable Oct. 31 to stockholders of record Oct. 11 and reopen Oct. 24.

The Kelsey Company, Inc. (Waldorf Lunch System)

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

BIG VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON EXCHANGE

New York Stock Market Witnesses Unabated Activity and Higher Prices for the Week—Steel and Anaconda Features

United States Steel and Anaconda were the leaders in the New York stock market last week, establishing new high records of 117½ and 99, respectively, on a large volume of trading. Transactions in United States Steel were more than 1,000,000 shares compared with 980,800 shares in previous week, while turnover in Anaconda was more than 350,000 shares compared with 296,000 previous week. Million-share days are now so regular they cause no comment, Friday's transactions totaling 1,525,820 shares, of which 300,500 shares, or nearly 20 per cent, were in United States Steel. International Nickel was also an active and strong feature, with more than 340,000 shares traded in:

Am Beet Sugar	99½	91½	95	2½
Am Can	65½	62¾	64	2½
Am Car & Fy.	68½	65¾	67¼	2½
Am Loco	80½	77½	79	2½
Am Smelter	112½	108½	112½	4½
Anaconda	99	90¾	90	8½
Atchafalca	101½	104¾	105½	1½
A. O. & W. I.	91½	85¾	87	2½
Baldwin Loco	92½	84¾	87¼	2½
Bell & Ohio	90½	88¾	88¾	1½
Beth Steel	57½	54	55½	1½
Can Pac	24½	21¾	22½	1
Can Pacific	180½	177½	178½	1½
Cent Leather	72	62½	71¼	7¼
Ches & Ohio	66	63¾	65¾	2½
C. M. & St. P.	97½	95	96¾	1½
C. R. I. & Pac.	19½	18	18½	¾
Chile Copper	24	19½	23½	3½
China	56½	52¾	56½	3½
Cuba Cane	56½	52¾	56½	3½
Cuba Cane	56½	52¾	56½	3½
Delaware	110½	104¾	109½	2½
Elgin	40½	38¾	39	¾
Gen Electric	175½	171	174	3½
Gen Motors	127½	124¾	126	1½
Goodrich	73½	72¾	73½	¾
Granby	94	87	92½	5½
Gr. Nor. pref.	118½	115¾	116½	1½
Gr. Nor. Ore.	42½	42	43½	1½
Greene-Can	50½	48¾	49½	¾
Incorporation	63½	60	63½	4
I. M. M.	49½	43¾	44½	2½
Int Nickel	125½	117½	115½	8½
Int Paper	30½	27¾	29½	1½
Int. pref.	95½	92¾	94½	1½
Kelly-Spring	84	82	82	2½
Kennecott	86	82	84½	2½
Lack Steel	82½	80¾	81½	1½
Lee Rubber	47½	45¾	46½	1½
Lehigh	82½	80¾	81½	1½
Maxwell	97	91¾	96½	4½
Max Pet	112	112½	112½	1½
May	30½	28¾	29½	1½
Mo. Pac. cfs.	4½	4	4½	¾
Nat. Am. & St. P.	31½	29	29½	1½
Nat. Lead	74½	69¾	72½	1½
Nevada Cons.	118½	115¾	116½	1½
New York Central	109½	107	108½	1½
New Haven	62½	60	60½	1½
Nor. & West.	133	130	131	1½
Northern Pacific	113½	111½	112	1½
Pacific Mail	72½	70¾	71½	1½
Pennsylvania	57½	57	57½	¾
Pres. Car.	61½	58½	60½	1½
Reading	114½	113½	114½	1½
Rap. I. & St.	62½	61¾	62½	1½
Southern Pacific	102½	99½	101½	1½
Southern Ry.	25½	24	25	1½
Studebaker	133	128½	131½	1½
St. Paul	72½	70¾	71½	1½
St. Paul & N. E.	24½	22¾	23½	1½
Texas Co.	234½	230	233	2½
Union Pacific	148½	145¾	148	1½
U. S. Smelt.	78½	78	78	¾
U. S. Rubber	88½	86¾	87½	1½
U. S. Steel	117½	107	117	10½
Utah Cop.	50½	48¾	49	10½
Western Union	102	98	101½	4½
Westinghouse	62½	62	64	7½
Wills-Over	49½	45	45½	7½

The local copper share market broadened during the past week, with several specialties recording sharp advances. St. Mary's Mineral Land established a new high record of 93½, crossing the previous high of 90, made in 1907. Another 2½ dividend, the monthly rate for some time, is expected to be declared this week, making \$15 a share thus far this year, compared with \$8 in cash paid in the 1915 calendar year. The increased activity and strength in Boston Elevated, on prospect of concessions from the state warranting a 6 per cent dividend rate, was a feature of the general list.

Alaska Gold	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Am Tel. & Tel.	132½	132½	133½	1½
Am Zinc	44½	41	42½	1½
do pref.	78½	76	76	2½
Ariz. Cons.	13	12½	13	¾
A. O. & W. I.	91½	85¾	87	2½
Bos. Elev.	78½	74	78	4½
Butte-Balak	2½	1½	2¼	¾
Butte & Sup.	60½	64	64½	¾
Cal. & Ariz.	75	71	70	3½
Copper Range	67½	64	67	1½
East Butte	16½	15½	16	1½
Granby Cons.	93½	87½	92½	2½
Greene-Can	50½	48¾	50½	1½
Isle Royale	32½	31	32	1½
Lake	14	13½	13½	¾
Mason Valley	24	23	24	1½
Mass. Cons.	15½	14½	15½	1½
Mass. Gas	82	79½	82	1½
Mohawk	94	90	94	2½
New Haven	62½	60	60	1½
Nipissing	84	83	84	1½
North Butte	22½	20½	21½	1½
Old Dominion	70½	68	70	1½
Pond Creek	16	15½	16	1½
St. Mary's M. L.	93½	87	92½	5½
Shannon	116½	112	112	4½
Sup. & Boston	51½	54	54	1½
Swift & Co.	132½	130	131½	1½
Tamarack	30½	30	30½	1½
Torrington	63	58	62	4½
Un. Fruit	164½	162	162	2½
United Shoe	53	51½	52½	1½
U. S. Smelt.	79	73½	77½	2½
do pref.	123½	121	124	2½
Utah Cons.	14½	13½	14½	1½
Ventura	7½	6½	7	1½

*Decrease. †Ex-dividend.

CHANGES IN LONDON MONEY MARKET ARE ONLY SLIGHT

Funds Fairly Plentiful and Improvement in Exchanges Continues—Large Public Loan Discussed—Bank of England's Gold Stock Lessens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The conditions ruling in the London money market during the week ending Sept. 9 are practically identical with those of the preceding week. Money for overnight accommodation has been moderately plentiful at 5 per cent down to 4½, and the improvement in some of the neutral exchanges which became noticeable in the previous week has continued throughout the last seven days, with the exception of the Russian rate which has reacted considerably against Petrograd. The possibility of a new war loan issue is still being persistently referred to, with cheaper money rates to pave the way, and a good deal of time is being spent in discussing the advisability or otherwise of making a large public loan issue at this time. The fact that France is about to fund as much as possible of her outstanding short dated paper, seems to lend color to the probability of England doing likewise. The opinion is general that a British loan flotation would naturally be preceded by a lowering of discount and treasury bill rates, and it may consequently be asked if the present time is propitious to such reduction, that is to say, can the support which the present rates have given to the various foreign exchanges be withdrawn without injuring the existing exchange position between London and other countries? Upon the answer to that question largely hangs the emission of a British loan issue at this juncture.

Wednesday's Bank of England statement revealed a further lowering of the gold stock by £850,000, with an expansion in the note circulation of £112,000, so that the reserve is £968,000 down. "Other securities" have advanced £3,798,000, and other deposits are also nearly £3,000,000 up at £1,057,000,000. There is a resultant fall in the ratio of reserve to liabilities of about 1 per cent to 23.85 per cent, which is the lowest point reached since early February last. The return which was published on Thursday covers the bank's fiscal half year and as

compared with a year ago, the total of the "rest" is £70,000 lower, but from the strength of bank stock it is not expected that the dividend rate will be altered.

The treasury receipt and expenditure statement for the week ending Sept. 2 indicates a rise in the volume of revenue received, the total being over £2,000,000 higher at £7,446,000, as compared with the previous week's receipts. Excess profits tax, it is interesting to note, provided no less than £3,102,000 of the total, and income tax over £1,500,000. The outgoings for the week ending Sept. 2 aggregated just over £3,900,000. The excess of £31,826,000 was mainly provided by the sale of £26,335,000 of treasury bills. Exchequer bond sales produced the relatively small sum of £2,242,000. War expenditure certificates brought in a little over £2,000,000 between them. Up to Sept. 2 England had raised in loans for war purposes £2,364,000,000.

The advance in the price of silver has continued to make itself felt. The quotation since the slight setback a week ago has risen again and stood on Saturday at 32 9-16d. per ounce. On the Royal exchange the value of the Russian rouble has reacted to 14½, and the movement seems likely to go further, but probably only temporarily. The Dutch and Scandinavian exchanges have improved, as have also the French and Italian rates, and it is worthy of note that, whereas a few weeks ago the British sovereign stood in Switzerland at a slight discount, the position is now reversed and the pound sterling stands at an appreciable premium.

The stock and share markets have maintained a firm tone, which the favorable military news has considerably enhanced, but otherwise fall has been very little happening that is worthy of note. In the mining share section, several Rand descriptions have attracted attention, particularly Modderfontein, which at one time touched 19½.

RESERVE BANKS' COMBINED REPORT

The following is a condensed statement of the 12 federal reserve banks as of Sept. 22:

RESOURCES	
Gold coin and cts in vault	\$258,711,000
Gold settlement fund	117,701,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. treasury	37,890,000
Total gold reserve	414,302,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	7,642,000
Total reserve	421,944,000
5½ per cent redemption fund	29,200,000
bank notes	500,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
From 11 to 30 days	24,378,000
From 31 to 90 days	24,388,000
Over 90 days	1,487,000
Total	111,500,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	47,553,000
One-year U. S. treasury notes	8,039,000
Municipal warrants	24,137,000
Total earning assets	191,319,000
Federal reserve notes, net	16,080,000
Due from fed. res. banks, net	29,200,000
All other resources	8,451,000
Total resources	\$631,701,000

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$35,423,000
Government deposits	94,047,000
Member bank deposits, net	518,456,000
Federal reserve notes, net	14,005,000
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation	2,914,000
All other liabilities	350,000
Total liabilities	\$631,701,000
Gold reserve against net deposit and note liability	60.6%
Cash reserve against net deposit and note liability	71.0%

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 312,230 head, a gain of 59,650 head and they were 92,883 head in excess of one year ago. Arrivals of hogs increased 19,084 head for the week and 37,956 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 651 head lighter than those of the preceding week but gained 10,532 head over the corresponding week of 1915. Sheep receipts were 41,217 head larger than the previous week and as compared with the corresponding period of a year ago gained 44,349 head.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Sept. 23:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Hogs	118,827	90,743	80,871
Cattle	60,503	61,154	49,921
Sheep	132,900	91,083	88,561
Total	312,230	242,980	219,357

A total of 288,581 shares of stock were traded in on the Boston stock exchange last week compared with 346,431 shares for the previous week. Transactions for the week and year to date with comparisons follows:

	Week	Shares	Bonds
1916	278,911	2221,000	
1915	137,070	250,300	
1914	159,165	165,400	
1913	238,814	111,000	

Since Jan. 1—

1916	8,335,000	10,298,500
1915	8,378,765	6,286,200
1914	3,259,579	6,438,900
1913	4,266,667	6,807,500
1912	8,776,367	10,428,900

*Stock exchange closed July 30.

FOREIGN-HELD SECURITIES ON THE DECREASE

Reduction of \$807,881,666 in United States Railroad Obligations Since July 31, 1915

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Third report of L. F. Loree, president of Delaware & Hudson, on foreign holdings of American railroad securities, shows that on July 31, 1916, there was approximately \$1,415,628,563 of such securities still held abroad, a reduction of \$1,283,773,801 since Jan. 31, 1915, and of \$807,881,666 since July 31, 1915. These figures are compiled from information received from 144 railroad companies, being all railroads in the United States of more than 100 miles in length, 105 of which reported securities held abroad. The stocks were identified by entries in transfer books, and to extent that they may be carried in names of domestic bankers, brokers or institutions for foreign holders, amount held abroad would be understated. The bonds were, in the main, identified by slips filed by payee under provisions of federal income tax law.

Foreign holdings of railroad stocks and interest-bearing securities on the three different dates ascertained from these sources were (000 omitted):

	July 31, 1915	Jan. 31, 1915	July 31, 1916
Stocks	\$402,217	\$890,170	\$783,840
Bds. tot. etc.	\$353,410	\$1,543,334	\$2,900,662
Total	\$1,415,627	\$2,223,504	\$3,684,502

Comparison of these figures shows that in the year ended July 31 last rate at which these foreign-held American securities came back was about \$13,000,000 less than in previous six months. In six months following Jan. 31, 1915, which was soon after the stock exchange reopened, \$480,392,000 of United States securities came back, or at rate of more than \$800,000,000 a month. In the past year, ended July 31, there was an \$807,881,000 reduction, or at rate of \$67,323,000 a month. Market value of \$1,415,628,563 American railroad securities still held abroad July 31 was \$1,110,099,090 on that date. Market value of \$2,223,510,229 held abroad the year previous was \$1,761,437,912 as of Aug. 2, 1915.

Below are detailed figures as compiled by Mr. Loree showing holdings abroad of different classes of securities and their market values on July 31, 1916, and the year previous:

	July 31, 1916	July 31, 1915
Common stock	\$336,701,704	\$311,437,368
Market value	234,194,108	342,225,508
Pf. stock	125,456,400	368,738,700
Market value	95,870,971	119,978,808
Notes	9,070,955	24,632,292
Market value	6,844,240	22,574,284
Debt bonds	8,756,800	100,285,700
Market value	69,858,284	141,444,892
Collat. tr. bds.	86,106,470	180,590,851
Market value	66,230,692	132,426,186
Mtge bonds	774,793,834	1,150,339,130
Market value	628,188,797	985,618,613
Equipment bds	8,624,300	26,282,201
Market value	7,697,003	24,508,470
Receivers' cfs	958,000	2,201,000
Total par value	1,415,628,563	2,223,510,229
Total mkt val	1,110,099,090	1,761,437,912

TRADE BOARD SEAT SALES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Board of trade membership sold Saturday at \$6150, an increase of \$25 since previous sale and a new high.

CLOTH MILLS OPERATIONS PROFITABLE

Increases of Dividend Payments by Fall River Concerns Indicative of Prosperity—No Mill Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Interest in cotton mill circles in this city and Fall River has centered recently on increases in dividends by Fall River corporations. During the past week announcement has been made that the Stevens Manufacturing Company will vote on a stock dividend of approximately 70 per cent at the next stockholders' meeting. The Chase declared 2 per cent instead of the regular 1½ per cent. The King Philip declared 3½ in addition to its regular 1½. The Osborn declared ½ in addition to its regular 1½. The Richard Borden declared ¾ besides its regular 1½. The Tecumseh declared ¾ besides its regular 1½, and the Flint declared 3 in addition to its regular 1½. In all, seven mills declared extras, the cash dividends aggregating 14½ per cent. These numerous extras bear out the reports that the mills are running on a very profitable basis. They did not come as any surprise in investment quarters, for during recent months mill shares have risen in anticipation of increased dividends. Most Fall River mills missed so many dividends in the last depression that many more small extras will be necessary to bring average dividends for the last few years up to a normal return on the invested capital. The distributions in Fall River have started speculation as to when New Bedford mills will raise their rates, for it is generally understood that the cotton mills of this city have enjoyed even greater prosperity than those of Fall River during the last few months.

It is a subject of comment in manufacturing circles that with all this prosperity there is no new building of cloth mills. In most boom periods in the past investors have become so optimistic that promoters have had no trouble financing corporations with many millions of capital, \$10,000,000 having been invested in this city in one year alone on the last boom. At the present time the only new mills which are being built here are yarn spinning plants. Undoubtedly one reason is the shortage of labor, for mill men are unable to run all of their present equipment. The manufacturers are forced to content themselves with utilizing their capacity to the limit.

During the past week the cloth and yarn markets have all ruled very strong indeed. On both the fine and fancy cottons made in this city and on print cloth yarn goods woven in Fall River, values have advanced materially. Higher cotton costs have been one of the factors which have pushed goods up, for the best grades of print cloth cotton now command 17 cents or more. Fall River manufacturers have to use the best grades, for there is such keen intermill competition for labor the operatives will not stay where the stock does not run smoothly. A feature of the Fall River print cloth market this week was the willingness of the manufacturers to sell farther ahead than they have done up to recently. They are now taking contracts to run well through the first quarter of next year.

The yarn markets are still entirely in the control of the spinner. The past week some kinds of yarn have risen a cent a pound. The very high price of Sea Island and Egyptian cotton has made spinners slow sellers of automobile tire fabric yarns. The knitters appear to be still in great need of yarn for delivery within the next few months, and there is a strong demand from weavers. With mills sold to capacity, and in some cases oversold, there is a great deal heard of spinners not delivering yarn according to dates specified in contracts.

GOOD SHOWING OF READING COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Report of Reading Company for 1916 fiscal year showing surplus of \$7,077,211 for the \$70,000,000 common stock, compared with \$6,260,957 previous year, by no means reflects true earning power on Reading common or gains in profits made during year ended last June. The company report of Reading Company as issued to stockholders includes as Reading Company income only dividends and interest actually received. Thus Reading Company total receipts in 1916 totaled \$15,427,603, compared with \$14,587,080 the year before, a gain of less than \$1,000,000.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—Metal prices are: Spot copper £116, futures copper £113, electro copper £136 10s. Sales nit; spot tin £172, futures tin £172 10s. Straits tin £172 5s. Sales spot tin 50, futures 2

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CHILE'S POLITICS
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THEIR PROGRESS

Conservative Party Dominant but Liberal Sentiment Growing and Present President Inclines in Direction of More Freedom

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The politics of Chile are fearfully and wonderfully made. Should you ask almost any one in this country, native or foreigner, the chief desire of a Chilean youth, he will answer promptly, "He wants to be a politician." As an old resident said recently, "Any Chilean will get up in the night to talk politics with you."

The Chilean constitution and theoretical laws have been worked out with much care and if they were followed to the letter the government would seem to approximate to the ideal. That the same laws are severely hampered at present by the maneuvers of the five political parties and the Roman Catholic church, no one conversant with the politics of this vigorous republic will deny. The present President is a Liberal in tendency but was elected largely by the Conservatives, and because of this constituency he finds himself in considerable political difficulty. There is little doubt that the growing Liberal sentiment of the country is becoming stronger each year and at the last election, had it not been for the mixup with other parties, it would have succeeded as many think. The Conservative party, however, is maintained and controlled largely by the old families of the country which are closely allied with the clerical class, and in this republic, as in Peru, the difficulty of separating religion from politics is a grave one.

The political constitution of Chile was formulated as far back as 1833 and with slight modifications and amendments it is enforced today as originally formulated.

The connection with religious policy is revealed in the following statement which appears in one of the government reports outlining the political constitution of the country: "The religion of the state is the Roman Catholic Apostolic. In the year 1865 a law was enacted permitting those who do not profess the Roman Catholic religion to practice their religion inside private buildings belonging to them, and also permitting non-Catholics to found and support schools for the instruction of their children in the doctrines of their respective religion."

Just at present another liberal measure is being fought out in Congress here in Chile. It relates to civil and ecclesiastical marriage. It is the Chilean law at present that only civil marriage is legal, which makes for confusion among the poor and ignorant classes, and among the better classes who have complied with the law in respect to their marriage, it leads to much litigation in respect to inheritance. At present, an attempt is being made in the Senate to make it necessary for each priest to demand a civil marriage certificate before performing the church ceremony. The success of this measure will depend very largely, as in all Roman Catholic South American republics, upon the power exerted by the women and the priests, for the great religious force is exerted in the home by the Chilean women. The South American women are not generally in evidence in public affairs, but their indirect influence upon their husbands and children in the home is tremendous.

The legislative power in Chile is vested in a national Congress composed of two chambers, deputies and

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senators. The deputies are elected by direct vote for three years from the departments in which the provinces are divided, one for every 30,000 of inhabitants. The office of deputy is gratuitous. The senators are elected for six years and they are eligible for reelection indefinitely. They are elected by direct vote of the provinces, each province electing one senator for every three deputies. The senator must be 36 years old. His work is not arduous and during the sessions of the Senate the hours are from about 4 in the afternoon until 7 in the evening. The visitor is told that although the work of the senator is only a few hours in the Senate chamber, when they retire afterwards to a certain room in the Union Club real politics begin, and a good part of the legislation of the country is decided there. Furthermore, it takes but seven senators to make a quorum, and it is jokingly remarked that when a small corner of Chilean senate men wish to carry through some particular legislation it is arranged at a time when some excitement occurs to call the majority of the senators outside, when the seven necessary legislators rush into the Senate chamber and pass the law.

The President at present is H. E. Juan Luis San Fuenes, a man who has for considerable time been a great power in Chilean politics. In the United States he would probably be called a political "boss." The Chilean President is elected for a five-year term and is not eligible for reelection for the succeeding term. He is elected by electors chosen by popular vote, and these electors are chosen on the 25th of June, when the presidential term ends. The President must be born in Chile, be at least 30 years old and eligible to membership in the Chamber of Deputies. He appoints all civil and military officers and public employees, and has the right to exercise the right of patronage over ecclesiastical matters. He grants pensions, is the head of the army and navy, and can be accused only during the year immediately succeeding his term of office, and this by Congress.

There are six cabinet ministers. The manner of appointing the cabinet is somewhat unique as contrasted with methods in the United States. The President asks a man from the ruling party in Congress to appoint a cabinet. These men must be approved by Congress, and if not approved, the President asks another man to try his hand at choosing a cabinet. These cabinet ministers are responsible to Congress and report to this body at the opening of the congressional session. It is quite common for a President to have several cabinets during his term of office, and many times the cabinet members have not held their positions more than a few days or weeks.

Another body, somewhat strange to American custom, is the council of state, an advisory body for the President composed of three councilors chosen by the deputies and three by the Senate, with five councilors chosen by the President. These latter five men must be: First, a judge of the supreme court; second, a church dignitary; third, a general in the army or a navy officer; fourth, a head of some office in the treasury department, and fifth, an honored former public official, such as a minister of state, diplomatic agent or intendant or governor of a province. These men advise the President, fill vacancies in judicial offices and among the archbishops

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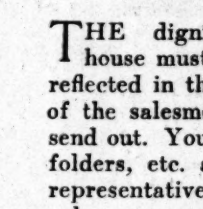
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MME. DUBRE'S Hair Dressing Shop, Rm.

306, 1025 4th St. Hair sun dried if de-

sired. Manicuring 25c. Both phones.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Independent

Electrical Co.

928 Seventh Street

Pictures, Wiring and

Supplies

ART SHOPS

Frank C. Orr

Pictures—Frame

Artists Supplies—Kodak Finishing

1157 Fourth Street

CLEANING AND DYEING

We are the oldest, largest, best equipped

and most reliable French Cleaners and

Dyers in San Diego

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co.

Central Office 1114 Third Street

Tel. Main 2880 Savoy Theatre Building

FINANCIAL

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway

Capital \$100,000. Surplus Profits all

earned. \$500,000. Largest Surplus of any

Bank in San Diego.

JEWELERS

BERTHAM E. BOWLER

WATCHES—JEWELRY

1022 Third Street

FLORISTS

MISS A. M. RAINFORD

1116 Fourth Street

Flowers for All Occasions

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THEARLE MUSIC CO.

840-844 Broadway

Pianos. Talking Machines. Sheet Music.

SHOE REPAIRING

C. F. BLAKESLEY

Fine Shoe Repairing

114 B Street

LONG BEACH, CAL.

MUSIC

CARLTON MUSIC CO.

333 PINE AVE.

CHARLES F. PATRICK, Pres. and Mgr.

Pianos, Victrolas, Musical Instruments

of all kinds. Sheet Music and Sewing

Machines. Special attention given to

Piano and Sewing Machine Rentals.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CLOTHING

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S

"Store with a Conscience"

\$10 to \$35 Suits, including Hart Schaffner

& Marx. Also \$3 "Hill-top" and \$4

and \$5 Suits. 123 W. Ocean Ave.,

Schuyler Hotel Bldg.

GROCERIES

Purveyor's Cash Grocery

That Big, Clean Store.

For the Best of Everything to Eat

110 W. BROADWAY

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Kennebec Cafeteria

A GOOD PLACE TO EAT

Continuous service. A. J. NICHOLSON

7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. 137 W. Ocean Ave.

FINANCIAL

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LONG BEACH

CAPITAL \$150,000 SURPLUS \$115,000

The Accommodating Bank.

N. E. Cor. Pine Ave., at First St.

Exchange National Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$105,000.

PINE AVE., AT FIRST ST.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WE HAVE WHITTALL'S LINE OF

RUGS

A Full Line of

FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHINGS

See our new Reading Table

Giffen-Stockwell Co., 426 Pine Ave.

DOWNS FURNITURE CO.

Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges.

We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Desks.

334 Pine Ave.

HARDWARE

Bennett Hardware Co.

115-119 East Broadway.

The Hardware Store of Long Beach.

Hardware and Stores of all kinds.

S. S. 47-J, Home 532.

BOOKS

Books, Stationery, Engraving

FOUNTAIN PENS.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Hewitt's Book Store

117 PINE AVE., LONG BEACH, CAL.

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A STORE WHERE

QUALITY AND SERVICE

ARE GIVEN.

First consideration: A place where shop-

ping is a pleasure.

THE MERCANTILE CO.

Broadway and Pine

A RELIABLE STORE

The Wall Co. Department Store.

Cor. Pacific Ave. and 1st St.

THE CASH STORE CO.

Dry Goods—Ready to Wear—Underwear—

Hosiery—Shoes—Men's Furnishings.

109-115 W. Broadway.

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CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.

T. J. Utt, Proprietor. 501 Pine Avenue.

Best Merchandise at Lowest Prices

Your Trade Appreciated

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAIR STORE

GERTRUDE HUFF-LANG

Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Goods and

Ornament. Home phone 805.

MISS M. I. HUNTER

WOMEN'S HATTER

208 W. OCEAN AVE.

TAILORS

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring

Clothes of Quality

at Reasonable Prices

S.S. 'phone 1512. 23 Pine Avenue.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Cleaning—Pressing

ONLY DYE WORKS, 808 Pine Ave.

Phones H-5623, S. S. 315. Auto Service.

LAUNDRIES

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works:

Anahelm and Daisy Ave. Branch office, 37

Pine Ave. Phones H-730, S. S. Main 472.

SHOES

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

reasonably priced, is what you will

find at the

QUALITY BOOT SHOP, 123 Pine

Cover-Olmstead Shoe Co.

Sell Shoe Satisfaction

219 Pine Avenue

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Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.

GALER'S, 246 Pacific Ave.

PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. W. Mather Co.
PASADENA, CAL.

DRY GOODS

Women's and Children's Apparel

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Featuring style and quality combined with individual service. Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena. An accommodating store.

Wear
Gossard
CORSETS
They Lace In Front

Discriminating Women Look for This

Trade Mark

Your Model at \$2.00 Up

Sold and Fitted by

Herman R. Hertel Co.

PASADENA CALIFORNIA

McAULEY—Gowns

PRICES MODERATE 290 Grant Street

Tel. Fair Oaks 2907

RUG REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs Repaired and Cleaned.

GEO. ODABASHIAN

290 West Colorado Street, Col. 1236

SHOES

Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop

Thirty-Six East Colorado Street, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Boots and Shoes—Walk-Over and Phoenix Hosiery—High Grade Shoe Repairing

The entire satisfaction of our patrons is our aim.

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SHOP OF SPECIALTIES

Home Decorations and Furnishings

Women's Apparel Dry Goods

of Distinction Exclusive and Unusual

Telephone Colorado 264

MILLINERY

The Hat Shoppe

MISS SHERTZ

Telephone Fair Oaks 1510

198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BRENNER & WOOD

37 North Raymond Avenue

Responsible for

ALL BRENNERWEAR

FOR MEN

FLORISTS

ELDRIDGE'S FLOWER SHOP

170 E. Colorado St.

Tel. F. O. 227

Mail and Telegraph Orders

Promptly Delivered

Member of the National Florists' Association

GARAGES

J. N. Harper Garage

Open day and night—storage supplies.

Service to all makes of cars.

Cars for Hire.

Studebaker Automobiles

325 East Colorado Street; half block from

the Hotel Maryland.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Picture Framing

STATIONERY AND BOOKS

190 East Colorado Street

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

FURNITURE

NOLD FURNITURE CO., Inc.

Telephone Fair Oaks 1181

65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue

PASADENA, CAL.

HARDWARE

PASADENA HARDWARE COMPANY

66-70 West Colorado Street

The finest hardware store in the West

REDLANDS, CAL.



Dodge Brothers Motor Cars

STUTT BROTHERS

Distributors for San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

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Redlands Furniture and Carpet Co.

Furniture, carpets, matting, linoleum,

window shades, china, crockery, granite-

ware, stoves. 10, 12, 14 West State St.

SHOES

Bennett's Bootery

East State Off Fifth

CONFECTIONERY

HUTCHINS

Highest Grade Confections, Ice Creams,

Light Lunches. 5 W. State St.

MARKETS

Meat, Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables, Pastries

F. R. BARRON

Phone 800 Post Office, Bldg., Redlands, Cal.

OCEAN PARK, CAL.

FLORISTS

GEORGE W. EISENBERG, Successor to

Walter Arnheim Co., Retail Dept. Florist

and Decorator. Choice cut flowers and plants

for all occasions. Home Phone 4503. Ocean

Front at Marine at Sunset Phone 430.

MARKETS

OCEAN PARK MARKET

W. L. BRADDOCK

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats

Poultry of All Kinds

Sunset 106-W. 5717 Main Street.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ROYAL GARMENT CLEANERS

QUALITY

Both Phones—Home 4797; Sunset 1061.

2127 Main Street, Santa Monica, California

FUEL AND FEED

A. E. JUDD FEED FUEL

Poultry Supplies Famous Washlat Flour

338 Orange Street Phone Main 309

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

FINANCIAL

THE HOLLYWOOD

NATIONAL BANK

Cor. of Carver Ave. and Hollywood Blvd.

G. G. GREENWOOD, Vice-President.

GILBERT H. BRENNER, Cashier.

RALPH C. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER

FRANK MELINE

Architectural Designer and

Builder of Fine Homes, etc.

6718 Hollywood Boulevard

Both Phones.

CLEANING AND DYEING

HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB

Perfect French Dry Cleaners

No garment too delicate for us to handle.

Our plant is as modern and thoroughly

equipped as any on the Pacific Coast.

1115 Hollywood Boulevard

Tel.—Home 57434, Sunset Holly 2085.

COSMO CLEANING CO.

Oldest Established Dry

Cleaning Plant in Hollywood.

Cor. Cosmo and Selma Avenue

Tel.—Home 57547; Sunset Hollywood 298

LAUNDRIES

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.

Sunset and Carver Avenue

Telephones, Home 57016, Holly 2141

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SHOES

LAIRD-SCHOBER SHOES for Women
JOHNSTON & MURPHY Shoes for MenWetherby Kayser Shoe Co.
Broadway at Fourth

SHOES

JESSE'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES

612 Broadway (near County Bldg.)

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J. H. Padgham & Son Co.

JEWELERS

106 East 4th Street
Telephone—Home 96, Sunset 200.

JEWELERS—PIANOS

CARL G. STROCK

113 East Fourth Street
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
Edison Phonographs—Pianos

GROCERIES

GEORGE A. EDGAR
114 East Fourth Street
CHOICE GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Etc.
Both Telephones. 23 Years in Business.

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MODERN DRY CLEANING COMPANY
601 North Main Street
Sunset 188
Cleaning and Pressing of all kinds.
Goods called for and delivered.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Horton-Spurgeon Furniture Co.
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon
Let Us Furnish Your Home

FINANCIAL

The California National Bank
Cor. Fourth and Main Streets
Your Patronage Solicited

ARCHITECTS

FREDERICK H. ELEY
ARCHITECT
Register Building, Santa Ana

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SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
104 East Fourth Street
Office Supplies—Stationery—Engraving—
Picture Framing
Telephone—Home 507, Sunset 97

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

W. A. HUFF
The Home of
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK CLOTHES

POMONA, CAL.

HARDWARE

A. B. AVIS
Hardware, Plumbing and Tools
135 West 2nd St.

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON—Exquisite hand-
made jewelry; skilled repairing of watches
and jewelry. 155 South Garey ave.

TABLE SUPPLIES

THE STORE for particular people.
CURTIS & CLARK, where cleanliness is a
habit and quality is guaranteed. Phone 60.

CLEANING AND DYEING

PLEASE let me know if you answer
this advertisement. PAUL L. MARSH, 216
S. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

SHOES

SHOES for men, women and children
at prices to suit you. P. J. TARR SHOE
CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

TALKING Machine Records, Pianos,
Tuning, all kinds of Strings. L. B.
SHEETS, 285 North Garey Avenue.

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SHOES

CROFTON—The Shoe Man
Agents for the Grover Shoe
Fingree Shoe for Ladies
Crossett Shoe for Men
541 South Brand Boulevard

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BANK OF GLENDALE
We offer safety and service.
GLENDALE AVE. AND BROADWAY
BOULEVARD BRANCH, 246 Brand Blvd.

DRY GOODS

Williams' Dry Goods Store
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
545 So. Brand Blvd. Sunset phone 206

SALEM, OREGON.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

U. G. SHIPLEY COMPANY
Outfitters to
WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
"Where Shopping is a Pleasure"

MILLINERY

Exclusive Styles. Reasonable Prices.
MRS. H. P. STITH
414 State Street, Salem, Oregon

DEPARTMENT STORES

STOCKTON'S
General Department Store
Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments, Dry
Goods, Notions, Men's Clothing, Shoes.

HARDWARE

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE
RAY L. FARMER CO., Agents
Monarch and Malleable Ranges
Court and Commercial Sts. Tel. 101.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Ranges. Everything for the Home.
IMPERIAL FURNITURE CO.,
117 LIBERTY ST.

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
"HANAN SHOES"
High-class Repairing
THE PRICE SHOE CO.
326 State St., SALEM, Ore.

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The Commercial Book Store
143 Commercial Street
Books, School Books, Stationery, Etc.
Office Supplies a Specialty.

VICTORIA, B. C.

LAUNDRIES

THE VICTORIA
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.,
947 North Park St. Phone 172New Method Laundry, Ltd.
"Quality Launderers"
1015-17 No. Park St. Phone 2300.

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DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

NO GOODS CHARGED—NO DELIVERIES—NO C.O.D.'S.

*Most's Lower Price
Down Store*

4 STAIRWAYS—2 ESCALATORS—14 ELEVATORS

—Opened Monday, September 11th, offering excep-
tionally good "bargains" in Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Skirts, Waists, House Dresses, Corsets, Petticoats,
Kimonos, Undermuslins, Gowns, Millinery, Middies,
Girls' and Children's Wear of all kinds; Men's, Women's
and Children's Shoes.

This is a New Merchandising Event Worthy Every Portlander's Investigation!



Olds, Wortman & King

THE STANDARD STORE OF THE NORTHWEST

New Fall Merchandise
of Dependable Qualities Here for
Your Selection at Fair Prices

WE GIVE *W. H.* GREEN TRADING STAMPS

An Endless Assortment of Woolen Dress Goods
AT PRICES YOU'LL BE PLEASED TO PAY

The advantages of an early selection should prompt you to inspect our New Fall
Lines of Woolen Dress Goods; we have many surprises for you in value-saving.
See the New Coatings at The New Storm Serges at New Fall Novelties at
\$2.25 to \$4.00 a yard. 65c to \$2.00 a yard. 65c to \$2.00 a yard.
New Poplins, New Henriettes, New Gabardines, New Granites, etc. An
endless variety in all weaves, weights and colors, and all offered at our usual
moderate prices.



THE DOMINANT
STYLE TENDENCIES
for AUTUMN in
WOMEN'S APPAREL

are charmingly depicted in
our large and diversified col-
lection of highly interesting
types of the new Season's
Suits, Coats and Dresses.

Sigman Wolfe & Co.

LAUNDRIES

OPERA HOUSE
LAUNDRY

"Quality First" MENDING
BOX DARNED FREE Phone: 3170, A 3170

FLORISTS

NIKLAS & SON
403 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon

SPOKANE, WASH.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE CRESCENT
Spokane's Greatest Store, makes
every transaction a link in the
chain of friendship between the
store and its patrons.
Those who cannot visit the store
are invited to use our Mail Order
Service.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE NEEDLECRAFT SHOP
122 North Post Street
Let us give you our prices on Infants'
Complete Layettes.

FURRIER

BODENACK & JACOBS
Furs to Order, Remodeling, Repairing,
Storage. 330 Riverside Ave., opp. postoffice.

DRY GOODS

Blakely Dry Goods Co.
The Store you can't forget because it
tries to do right in all things.
Main 1708

LAUNDRIES

CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.
For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Curtain
Cleaning you can rely on the CRYSTAL.
M-6060.

PRINTING

KEYSTONE PRINTING CO.
110 So. Lincoln. F. W. Greenberg, Prop.
Printing That Pleases Particular People.
Main 4748

PRINTING

UNION PRINTING CO.
E. D. Furman, Prop. Fine Job Printing.
Tel. Main 2262, 414 First Ave.

CLOTHIERS

Boys' Clothing

NORFOLKS
\$4.95 to \$15.00

TOPCOATS
\$3.95 to \$6.00

Ben Selling
Morrison at 4th.

COMPLETE FALL
SHOWING
Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Millinery
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
Washington Street at Tenth

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
ONE BUCK SHIRT HOUSE
Park and Washington Sts.

MEN'S SHIRTS
UNION SUITS
NIGHT SHIRTS
PAJAMAS

Buffum & Pendleton
311 Morrison Street, opp. Postoffice
Sole Agents for Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s
CLOTHING
Sole Agents for Knox & Warburton HATS

SHOES
Knight Shoe Co.
Morrison Street
Near Broadway
Portland, Ore.

Good Sense Shoes
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
K. K. Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 380
Washington Streets

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BOYER PRINTING COMPANY
Portland, Ore.
WE SINCERELY STRIVE TO MEET BUSINESS. TRY US

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Kilham, Stationery & Printing Co.
Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters,
Printers and Engravers
FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

CAFES, DELICATESSEN, ETC.
The Hazelwood
An Ideal Place
to Lunch
Confectionery and
Restaurant
528-530 Washington St.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

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PIKE AT 5TH THE GROTE-RANKIN CO. PIKE AT 5TH

NATIONALLY KNOWN LINES WE SELL

MONARCH RANGES, FREE SEWING MACHINES
LAMBERT'S ARTS AND CRAFTS FURNITURE
HOOVER KITCHEN CABINETS, TOURIST GO-CARTS
WHITTALL RUGS AND CARPETS

COAL

Occidental Fuel Company
ROY J. HUTSON, Mgr.
Elhot 325
833 R.R. Avenue South, SEATTLE.

ART SHOPS

Muncy Art Company
PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMING,
1207 THIRD AVE., SEATTLE
Opposite Postoffice

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

A Business Vocational School of high class
Wilson's Modern Business College Seattle

CONCORD SCHOOL

Sixth Year Opening Sept. 5th, 1916
Not all applicants accepted.
Day school; grade pupils.
Telephone MRS. E. G. WELLMAN,
625 Maiden Ave., Seattle, Capitol 2631

EDUCATIONAL

MISS EUPHEMIA CROUCH and Miss
Dorothy Jackson announce the opening of
their kindergarten school Sept. 11. Loca-
tion, Capitol Hill, 20th & Prospect, E. 2680.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN WHO KNOW

Go Direct to

Cheasty's

Sellers of the

Smartest and Best

Clothing

Yet Produced

Priced

\$15.00 to \$50.00

"Values tell" in every depart-
ment of The Big Men's Store.
Have a look. It's time well
spent.

Wheasty's
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR
O.C. GRAVES, PRES. 2nd Avenue 3rd St.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Dainties That Are

Winning the West

Mrs. Porter's

PURITY PRODUCTS

Santal Dressing Mayonnaises

Thousand Island Dressing

Fruit Pudding, Fig Pudding, Plum

Pudding

Mrs. Porter's Products at Don-

aldson's, Minneapolis, and all lead-

ing Grocers on Pacific Coast.

MRS. M. A. PORTER, SEATTLE

Phone Elliott 223

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PERFECTLY

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MILK

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Seattle's

First

Dry Goods

Store

Stands today among the

preeminent in the great

Northwest.

From a modest beginning

this institution has grown to

mean Fidelity to a

large and responsive com-

munity.

MacDougall

Southwick

Established 1878

SEATTLE

FURS

Storage, Remodeling and Repairing

DANZIGER FUR CO.

1410 Second Avenue, Seattle

Main 3308

Charming Fashions

at

Popular Prices

CARMAN

The BARRETT

Corset Shop

518 Union Street, Seattle

HETTRICK HAT SHOP

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

Prices Reasonable

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Both Bees and Crown Sail Away to Unknown Adventures on Polar Bear's Craft



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Big white Mr. Polar Bear was one day rambling about on top of a south polar mountain, when all of a sudden the top of this same mountain fell off and slid, with a great splash, into the sea. Now as it happened to be of a spongy nature, having covered an old volcano, the top of the mountain floated, Mr. Polar Bear and all.

Fortunately Mr. Polar Bear was a

good navigator, as are all his kind, and he was not in the least disturbed by his hasty descent. "Now's my chance to go to Africa," he thought to himself, having heard of that continent from a widely traveled gull. "They say it is hot in parts of Africa, but it can't be any worse than an Arctic summer, when the sun shines on for months without any night to

cool us off. Now I even like the heat of our own Arctic summer; I really wish it lasted longer. So I certainly couldn't mind a brief visit to another kind of a summer in Africa. At any rate, I'm on my way to it this very minute."

And all this is the reason we see Mr. Polar Bear, on his floating mountaintop, at the coast of Africa where

no polar bear ever was before. And just as he was arriving, as is evident, the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper were leaving Africa with many regrets that their visit had come to an end,—regrets both on their own part and on the part of their jungle friends. Just look at the tear in Mr. Rhinoceros' eye!

As Mr. Busy remarked afterwards,

however, he thought that Mr. Rhinoceros might reasonably be suspected of weeping not at the departure of his friends, but at the going away of the crown, which Mr. Lion had generously decided to send away with the new exhibition. Mr. Lion had roared out a farewell address, Mr. Parrot had made a few appropriate remarks and every one had joined in a jungle song—every one, that is, except Mr. Hippo-

potamus, was present. He was down underneath the floating island, searching the bottom for something which was good to eat. Among those present were Mr. Eland, Mr. Aard Vark, Mr. Wart Hog, Mr. Klipspringer, Mr. Aoudad, Mr. Elephant, Mr. Giraffe and Mr. Chimpanzee, so you can see that the jungle was well represented. When the sad moment of departure had arrived and all the farewells had

been said, the crown was carried on board and lodged safely in a cypress of the mountaintop, the passengers crossed the gangplank, Mr. Grasshopper in the lead. Mr. Elephant pushed off with his trunk, and Mr. Polar Bear continued his voyage in company with the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper. At what strange country the craft will next touch must wait until another Monday.

The Making of a Great Painter

The Rev. Samuel Reynolds lived in Plymouth, England. He... earned but little money, so I fancy there was not one dollar's worth of toys in the home. But the little Reynolds youngsters... played hide-and-seek around the old Norman church, chased each other along the banks of the dear little river Plym, or charred bits of sticks with which to draw pictures on the white-washed walls of their home or the schoolhouse. They were all quite eager about sketching.

Joshua was one of the youngest children, and the older ones made a good deal of fun of the pictures he drew. But he did not mind their jests, writes Mary Stoyell Stimpson in "The Child's Book of English Biography." He made pictures on every piece of paper he could find, even on his Latin exercises, much to the displeasure of his father, who was master of the Plymouth grammar school. No pupil was driven harder to the Latin studies than Joshua (and none hated them so thoroughly), because he was meant for the ministry. But it became so apparent, as years went by, that Joshua's talents, ran in quite a different direction that all ideas of having another bishop in the family were dropped.

Mrs. Reynolds, as might be supposed, was always cooking or sewing. One day, as she sat mending a pile of garments, Joshua sat beside her with a large book in his hand. "Mother," said he, "did you know there is to be a great school of English painters?" She did not know or care very much, but Joshua was always poring over this "Theory of Painting," by Richardson, and talked art to every member of the minister's household until they were sure he would be an artist.

At the village tavern one day, Joshua found a man making silhouettes. After watching him cut the profiles out of black paper, which were afterwards pasted on a white background, the boy wanted to try his hand. Mr. Warmwell, the black-paper-artist, said, "I can't afford to lose the expenses of any of these people who are waiting for their silhouettes, Sonny, but to-night, when all my customers have gone, I'll show you how 'tis done." The lad made such perfect likenesses with the shears that Mr. Warmwell soon hired him as a helper, and finally urged one of his wealthy patrons to loan Joshua money so that he might go to London and learn to paint pictures in oil.

This patron, kind Mr. Craunch, not only did this but, after Joshua had studied two years, persuaded Lord Edgumbe of Plymouth to give the young artist some orders. Joshua lived right in the fine home of Lord Edgumbe all the time he was making por-

traits of his whole family, and proved so lively and entertaining, so modest and thoughtful, that the Edgumbes grew very fond of him.

Commodore Keppel was a visitor there. He was young but as brave as a lion, and he and Joshua became friends at once. When Keppel was put in command of the Mediterranean fleet, with orders to drive every Barbary pirate from the seas, he invited the young artist to go along with him in his flagship. When the commodore called on the dey (governor) of Barbary to deliver his message from Great Britain, Joshua was with him. The dey was furious and scolded well.

Keppel just laughed. Joshua never forgot his look of manly defiance, and it was his striking portrait of Keppel that gave Reynolds his first taste of fame. The little commodore became an admiral, and was widely beloved. When his portrait was on exhibition, it was the talk of London. Dozens of people immediately wanted to sit to Reynolds. His orders came in so fast that he had to paint from sunrise till dark. But, this did not happen till he had returned from the voyage with Keppel.

Reynolds made the most of his time at the various ports which the commodore's ship visited. After this (trip) Reynolds had no idle moments. George III. was married and crowned in 1761, and all the aristocracy wished to be painted in their coronets and court robes. Reynolds doubled his prices, but that did not frighten his patrons away. He bought a handsome house in Leicester Fields, where all the notables of the day gathered. Think of entertaining, all in one evening, Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith (who wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield"), the orator Burke, the actor Garrick, Peg Woffington and Fanny Burney. He gave some brilliant dinners, and set up a coach so gay and gorgeously trapped, with liveried coachman, that modest Sister Fanny rather dreaded driving out in it. Of course, as it had much gilt carving and pictures painted on its sides, people did stop and stare after it. Reynolds spent a fortune building a gallery and studio in this fine house. The studio was 15 feet high, and had but one window; near this was the armchair in which he placed his sitters. This chair, which had casters, was placed on a raised platform, and when you remember that for 30 years the most famous people of the eighteenth century sat upon it, you will be glad to know that it is now kept very carefully in the Royal Academy.

Reynolds always stood before his easel, which he set close beside his sitters. He painted more than 3000 portraits! The King made Reynolds a knight,

and when the Royal Academy was formed, Sir Joshua was its president. Reynolds' greatest portrait is of Sarah Siddons, the famous actress. His portrait of Samuel Johnson hangs in the National Gallery. And no one ever painted such sweet children as Sir Joshua. More than 200 of his portraits of children have been engraved. You surely have seen "The Age of Innocence," "The Strawberry Girl" and "Penelope Boothby." Little Penelope adored Sir Joshua, and was always willing to pose for him. He liked to dress her up in his Grandmother Reynolds' old cap, kerchief and black silk mitts. Her smiling face looked so charming peering from under the huge mob cap.

One day, when she was not quite 6, she was missing from her home. Every servant and relative hunted the house and grounds for her. There was quite a panic as the hours went by. Joan, her nurse, said, "Go to Sir Joshua's studio." A carriage was sent hastily to Leicester Square, and there was little Penelope, fast asleep in the sitters' chair.

Reynolds studied and read a great deal, so that he was an interesting man to know; then, too, he had charming manners and a happy disposition. The great Dr. Johnson loved Reynolds better than almost any man he ever knew, and Admiral Keppel never tired of singing his praises.

The great secret of Reynolds' success was his own industry. If there was no one else about to paint, he sketched himself. Not because he was vain did he make more than a hundred pictures of himself; he did this mostly to keep his eye and his hand in perfect training. Whenever a great artist is honored by being elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Florence, he is obliged to forward to the Academy a portrait of himself done by his own hand. The one Reynolds sent shows him at the age of 52, dressed in his Oxford gown.

Reynolds' home in Leicester Square is now a auction hall, but the old grammar school building at Plymouth is still standing. Perhaps the copy of "The Theory of Painting" which little boy Joshua loved to read to his mother, in the days when he had but a charred stick to make pictures with, is there, too. I wonder!

Ships of the Armada

In the fleet of the Spanish Armada, which fought with the English fleet in the famous year 1588, there were 134 ships. They were large and beautiful, built with many carvings and gildings, but they were top-heavy and very clumsy, so that they were no match for the lighter and more active English ships.

The Kings of the West-Saxons

I have told you how the Angles and Saxons founded many kingdoms in Britain, and I have taught you the names of the chief kingdoms among them, and I have told you that it often happened that one kingdom got for awhile a certain power over all or most of the others. But you know that now not only England, but Wales, Scotland, and Ireland too, make up altogether only one kingdom. It is not so very long since Scotland and Ireland were fully united to England, and Wales kept its own princes for many hundred years after the times that we have been talking about. What I have now to tell you, writes Edward A. Freeman, in his "Old English History for Children," is how England itself, that is the kingdoms of the Angles, Saxons, and other Teutons who had come over into Britain, was made into one kingdom. For in the tenth century, that is, about 500 years after the English came into Britain, all England was for the first time thus thoroughly joined together, and since the eleventh century no man has ever thought for a moment of dividing it again. Only you must know that the northern part of Northumberland came into the hands of the kings of Scots, so that some men of English blood and speech were cut off from the rest, and learned to call themselves Scots and forget that they were really Englishmen. Thus it is that the land from the River Tweed to the Firth of Forth, though men have always spoken English there, has for many hundred years been counted to be part of Scotland. But all the rest of the Teutonic people in Britain were gradually joined together under the kings of the West-Saxons. From the beginning of the ninth century, that power which I have told you that some one kingdom often held over the rest became fixed in the hands of the kings of the West-Saxons. From the beginning of the ninth century then, though there were still for some time other kings in the land, yet the kings of the West-Saxons were lords over them, and in the course of the tenth century there ceased to be any other kings in the land at all. From that time, instead of being called kings of the West-Saxons, they were called kings of the English. And I have told you that nearly all the kings who have since reigned in England have come of the blood of Cedric the West-Saxon.

Now this did not happen all at once, so I must go back a little, and tell you some more about the West-Saxons and the other kingdoms. But I shall tell you most about the West-Saxons, both because it was their kingdom which in the end got the chief power, and

because it is in the land of the West-Saxons that we ourselves dwell.

For a long time after Oswald and Oswiu of Northumberland no prince is mentioned in the chronicle as bearing the title of Bretwalda. The next on the list, the eighth and last, is Egbert of Wessex, in whose time the West-Saxon kings won a lasting power over all the others. We can therefore very well see why no Bretwalda is mentioned after him, as from the days of Egbert onward the king of the West-Saxons for the time being had all the power, and more than the power, that the old Bretwaldas (kings who were so powerful as to gain control over other kings) had had. But it is not so plain why no Bretwalda is mentioned between Oswiu and Egbert, as there were during that time several kings both in Mercia and Wessex who seem to have had as much power as any that were before them. One might almost have expected to find Penda himself on the list, and long after there reigned in Mercia a great King named Offa, of whom I shall speak again presently, who seems to have been quite as powerful as any one of the seven before Egbert. Perhaps Christian writers did not like to reckon such a fierce heathen as Penda in the same list as Edwin and Oswald, but one hardly sees why Offa is not reckoned. Still, however it may be, no Bretwalda is spoken of in the chronicle between Oswiu and Egbert. It is certain that during this time, the first place among the English kingdoms changed about very much, being sometimes in the hands of Mercia and sometimes in those of Wessex. Northumberland became of less consequence than it had been, and we do not hear much of the other four smaller kingdoms. When we do, it is generally as being tributary either to Mercia or to Wessex. Kent, however, always kept up a certain degree of importance on account of its containing the head church of all England at Canterbury.

Grooming One's Dog

A dog soon learns to love to be groomed and is as tickled as possible when it is given the brushes coming. A daily grooming is considerably better than much washing. Use a good bristle brush—in the larger varieties a regular horse brush—then rub with chamois skin to give a gloss. For the little pet dogs, an ordinary hair brush is enough. A comb should be used sparingly. Little fellows can be put on a table for convenience, but the larger ones should be taught to place the front feet on a chair, which position makes the grooming a much easier matter.—All Outdoors.

With the Boy Scouts of Melbourne

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, author of "Scouting for Boys," made an interesting tour of inspection of boy scouts, not only in England's overseas dominions, but in the United States, Japan and China, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. In a book called "Boy Scouts Beyond the Seas," he tells many interesting experiences, among which is the following:

In the big grass paddock in the park belonging to Government House at Melbourne, a great crowd assembled to see the rally of the Victorian boy scouts; and they made a fine show.

There were nearly 1000 scouts on parade; but as Victoria is as large as England and Scotland together it was impossible for more than half the scouts of the state to get there, although some of the distant troops sent a patrol to represent them.

The scouts were a fine lot of lads and generally showed a great number of proficiency badges, and there were a good number of King's scouts. Two killed troops with their pipers made a grand show.

After the inspection by the Governor, Sir John Fuller, the different troops gave demonstrations; and these were excellent. Then there was a very fine log-cutting competition by scout ax-men, the best I have ever seen. The winner cut his log so neatly that I brought it home as a sample to be kept at headquarters.

Another log I brought away with me was a present from one of the troops. It was a piece of the trunk of a tree about four feet long. It did not look very interesting till one found that the upper side of it lifted off, and the log had been hollowed out to form a box, which was packed full of splendid apples—enough to last me all the way home.

One Melbourne scout, Scout Allen, played the drum better than I ever heard it played before. He has won three gold medals for it and well deserves them.

The country round Melbourne is very hilly, well-wooded, and covered with pretty farms and fruit orchards. I felt as if I should like to stop there and never come back to work in the boy scouts' office.

We motored over good roads through miles and miles of this beautiful country. And it was very good to feel that all the people we saw working in the fields, playing about the schoolhouses, or looking out of cottage doors, were all our own blood and race—Britishers. And they were very enthusiastic ones at that, for somehow they had got wind of our coming (I was motor-ing with Sir John Fuller, the Governor of Victoria, and the Union Jack was flying—and not upside down as you often see it in England) at almost every

farm and cottage to greet His Excellency.

I suppose every scout has heard of Mme. Melba, the great singer. She is an Australian lady and took her name from Melbourne. And, in the course of our drive, we came to her beautiful little home.

It is a long, low house with a flat roof which forms a terrace, shaded over with a trelliswork on which grapevines grow. Here she can sit and enjoy the view over park-like paddocks and forest-clad hills all round.

It was in these delightful surroundings we found the lady who has sung before emperors, and whose voice has charmed thousands in almost every city in the world. And what do you think she was doing?

She was just digging weeds in her garden and enjoying it.

She is also fond of boys—especially fond of boy scouts.

At the door of Mme. Melba's house, when we arrived, was drawn up a smart guard of honor of boy scouts, the first Camberwell (Melba's Own) troop. They had a number of King's scouts and all-round scouts, and a very smart-looking young drummer among them. In passing, I told him he would have to practice a lot if he wanted to beat Scout Allen of the Malvern (Melbourne) troop, whom I had heard a day or two previously; but, when the guard of honor marched away, the Camberwell drummer rattled his sticks in a way that showed me he was not very far behind Allen in that line.

The badge of this troop is a sprig of wattle, the Australian tree which has a pretty little sweet-smelling, yellow flower.

The troop handed to me a flag embroidered with this emblem, which they wanted me to take home and present to their brother scouts of the first Camberwell troop in London, a duty which I carried out with pleasure on my return.

By Rail to Greece

At last Greece has been connected with the rest of Europe by rail. The last link, 56 miles long, between Pappali, on the Thessalian frontier, and Gilda on the Saloniki-Monastir line, has been completed, according to reports from Athens. This means that when the war is over through trains—with sleeping and dining cars—will be run from Paris to Athens, says Popular Mechanica. It is believed that the time required to traverse the overland line will be shortened to 60 hours. At Athens, 20 powerful American locomotives are waiting to draw the trains over the new route, much of which is very picturesque. Temporary bridges of wood have been built until after the war.

THE HOME FORUM

Spiritual Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN GIVING the true or spiritual idea of man to the world Christian Science has bestowed upon it a blessing whose value is incalculable. It is because human beings are ignorant of man's true nature that their ideas are frequently so low; and it is exactly in the ratio in which they come to spiritually understand man that these ideas become grander and more beautiful, for then they are approaching nearer to that which is perfect.

Mrs. Eddy arrived at correct conclusions by reasoning from strictly accurate premises. What she predicated about God was absolutely true, and the conclusions she drew are irrefutable. Undoubtedly Christ Jesus had reasoned along the same lines and from the same premises, and had proved his conclusions to be true by means of the miracle or sign which showed the overruling of material phenomena by spiritual law. The Discoverer of Christian Science did the same, for she first of all was enabled to heal herself of a so-called incurable illness and afterwards to prove the healing power of Truth in many similar cases. Afterwards Mrs. Eddy stated Christian Science in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," so that anyone who desires may read for themselves therein, and, as they understand, demonstrate for themselves the truth about God and spiritual man. On page 591 of the Christian Science textbook is given the definition of spiritual man as follows: "MAN. The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." And it is interesting to notice how entirely this definition is in accordance with what is said about man in the first chapter of Genesis where the writer inspiringly recounts the story of the spiritual or real creation. In the twenty-sixth verse are the words: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness;" and the thirty-first tells the truth about the spiritual creation when it says: "And God saw every thing

that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Now, how does Christian Science arrive at its conclusions about spiritual man? God, Christian Science teaches, is infinite Spirit or Mind. Hence all that is real must be the manifestation of infinite Spirit or Mind, because nothing can exist outside of infinity. Further, Mind expresses itself in the spiritual idea; Mind cannot express itself in any other way. Thus the entire creation consists of the expression of Mind from the smallest to the infinite idea. And man, the image and likeness of God, is, as Mrs. Eddy puts it, "the compound idea of infinite Spirit;" "the full representation of Mind." It were well at this point to recollect that spiritual man cannot possibly be confounded with what is called material man, or a mortal. If there is one thing more than another that mortals believe about themselves it is that they are finite; the false sense of limitation seems to cling to them continually. Indeed it is this false sense of limitation that is all there is of a mortal. The spiritual idea is omnipresent, since God is infinite; but when the human mind loses the true spiritual sense of omnipresence it limits the spiritual idea, in belief, to locality, and this false belief is the erroneous material concept of the spiritual idea. And so the whole material creation (so-called) is mortal error. It is false belief; it is the counterfeit of the real spiritual universe. As Mrs. Eddy writes on page 337 of Science and Health: "The visible universe and material man are the poor counterfeits of the invisible universe and spiritual man."

Now the teaching of Christian Science is unquestionably vastly different from commonly accepted theories regarding man. Does it not, for example, deny the truthfulness of what the physical senses tell? Do not these urge on every hand the reality of a material creation and material man? They certainly do; but that does not

guarantee their truthfulness or accuracy in the slightest. Even in the relative affairs of life the material senses are constantly misleading human beings. To take but a solitary example: Does not the sense of sight, as the eyes run along a pair of parallel lines, indicate that the lines meet in the distance? But parallel lines never meet, produce them ever so far. Christian Science, however, takes far higher ground than this. It goes back to the fountain head of all truth, to God Himself, and by accurate or scientific understanding of God as Spirit it deduces all its conclusions about God's creation including the real or spiritual man.

Christian Science is nothing if it be not practical. It states its great spiritual facts to the world, that the men therein may learn of them and so be enabled to raise themselves above the temporal and illusory dreams of material seeming. As has been said, it is the absolute truth and the absolute truth alone which is capable of inspiring human ideals and thereby elevating the race, because, moreover, it is the absolute truth which heals the human mind from all its false beliefs. Think what the effect must be of convincing a man through divine Science that the spiritual universe, the idea of Mind, is the only real universe, and consequently the so-called material universe and so-called material man are not real at all, but false representations to the human consciousness of realities. It will not be long until he begins to refuse to concede to matter the power he formerly associated with it. Whereas, formerly, matter was to him the determining factor in human existence, that which controlled and supported life, that in which he even had supposed life to be confined, now he begins to discern that Life is God, that spiritual man reflects Life, that the real man never was contained in the altogether erroneous concept called matter, and never was either controlled or supported by it.

It can be said with perfect accuracy that the one thing worth considering by human beings is God and man's relation to Him. The salvation of the whole human family is bound up with it, bound up with it now and always. Never will the world emancipate itself by endeavoring to step up the ladder constructed of its own material beliefs. It must turn to the discovery of man's true spiritual selfhood through the spiritual understanding of God and of man as His perfect spiritual idea. "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." (Science and Health, p. 475.)

The Essence of Knowledge

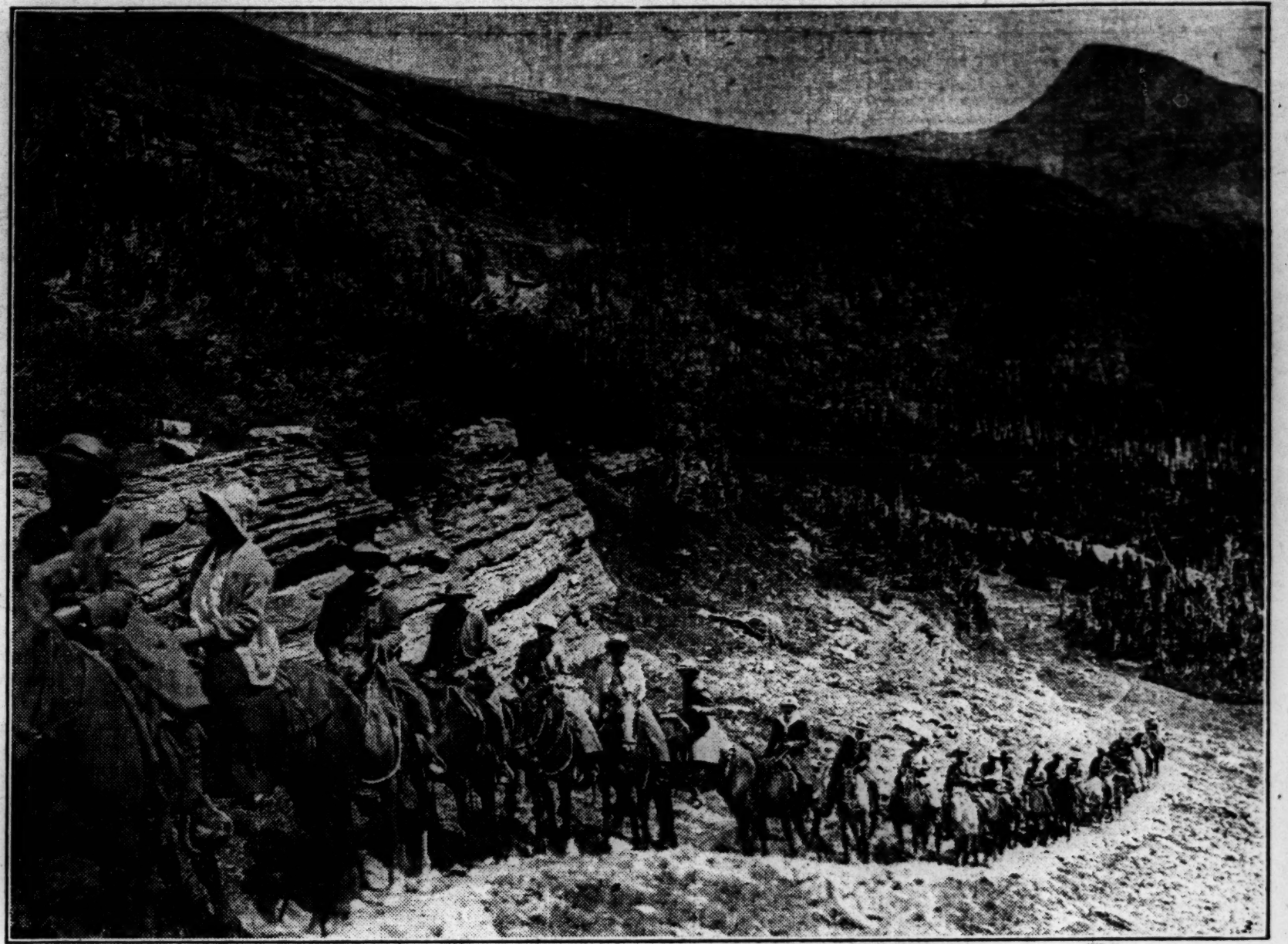
The essence of knowledge is, having it, to apply it; not having it, to confess your ignorance.—Confucius.

A Johnsonian Refusal

Dr. Johnson's way of refusing an audacious request is shown in the following page from Boswell's biography: "A lady having at this time solicited him to obtain the Archbishop of Canterbury's patronage to have her son sent to the university, one of those solicitations which are too frequent, where people, anxious for a particular object, do not consider propriety, or the opportunity which the persons whom they solicit have to assist them, he wrote to her the following answer, with a copy of which I am favored by the Reverend Dr. Farmer, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge. "I had no wish to sleep; I sat up with my father, talking of our halt next day, to which I looked forward with joyful impatience; but, in the middle of our talk, we both for some reason became thoughtful and sat for a long time without saying a word. The sky glittered with stars; the fragrance of the drying grasses of the steppe filled the air; the streamlet babbling in the hollow beneath; the blazing fire threw a strong light on our servants, as they sat round a kettle and supped their smoking porridge, laughing and talking merrily; the horses too, as they munched their oats, reflected the firelight on one side."

"We made such an early start next morning that it was hardly light when my father came to join us in the carriage. . . . Then I went sound asleep, and when I woke, we were half way over the forty miles of uninhabited steppe which we had to cut across. All round us was the steppe, whose treeless undulating expanse stretched far away; in the dim distance scattered trees were visible and a patch of dark blue further off. 'That,' said my father, 'is the course of the Dyma, and the blue is the steep wooded bank.' The steppe was not so delightful and fresh as it is in spring or at the very beginning of summer—that aspect my father had often described, and I saw it myself later—for now the grass in the hollows had been mown and piled into haystacks, while in other places it was burnt brown by the summer sun; and the wild oats, not yet fully shot, nor having changed from blue-green to a whitish color, spread in waves over the vast expanse. The steppe was very still; my father explained to me that all the birds had stopped singing, and were now hiding with their young ones in low-lying places where the grass grew tallest and thickest.

"My father looked out of the window: 'Look Seryozha,' he said; 'do you see that strip of green running straight to the river, with sharp white points sticking up here and there? Those are the felt covers of the wagons in which the Bashkirs pass the summer—the Bashkir caravans. If it were not so far, I would take you to see them; well, we'll manage it some day.' I looked eagerly and saw far off the summer quarters of the Bashkirs, with their flocks and droves of horses grazing round them."



In Glacier National Park—Party on the Way to the Triple Divide

In a chapter of "The Tourist's Northwest" on the Glacier National Park, Ruth Kedzie Wood thus sums up in a paragraph this vast region of Montana peaks and valleys: "Something of the magnitude of this mountain realm is indicated by the statement that within the Park limits, which bound fifteen hundred square

miles, there are fifteen named peaks having an altitude of over seven thousand feet, forty over eight thousand feet above the sea, twenty five nine thousand feet and four whose elevation is ten thousand feet and over. More than seventy glaciers small and large fill cirque and gully, from which countless creeks, lakes and cataracts arise.

Swung between the . . . granite of mighty elevations are rounded valley floors, wrought with ferns and slender pines, and banked with varied mosses, queen's cup, heather, hollyhock, paint-brush, lily and flowering grass so thick that in certain glacier-watered meadows one must guide his horse carefully not to crush beds of

nodding blooms. The white air of these altitudes deepens the colors of the rocks which rise like citadels above the wild swards, and accents their sharp outlines."

Truth Seekers

Without seeking, truth cannot be known at all. It can neither be declared from pulpits, nor set down in articles, nor in any wise prepared and sold in packages ready for use. Truth must be ground for every man by himself out of its husk, with such help as he can get, indeed, but not without stern labor of his own.—Ruskin.

Barcelona

The old province of Catalonia occupies the northeast corner of Spain, and its seaboard, Royall Tyler says in "Spain: A Study of Her Life and Arts," "is one of those lands whose soil has that indefinable quality which is only given by ages of culture and occupation by ancient civilizations."

coast line, Barcelona is and has always been the capital of the old province of Catalonia. Its history is her history, and its glory is the pride of every true Catalan heart—except the men of Reus, who prefer their own city. "All in all, this Barcelona, the greatest manufacturing town in the country, has a delightful aspect. No cloud of smoke hangs over it, and the factories, being all in suburbs or neighboring towns, are hidden from sight. The air is soft, the distances blue and silvery, unlike those in the grave plains of Castile, where the hard, sharp atmosphere cuts every line, near and far, with equal precision. The climate is the best in Spain, never too cold and seldom too hot. There is a great deal of life in the town, good opera in the season, plenty of theaters, the brotherhood of art with its difficult secrets, its consecration, its vocation, would have seemed to FitzGerald little better than nonsense. His view rather was that one who loved beauty and man might speak as simply and directly as he could, without undue care for stateliness and propriety of expression, of what was in his heart. This was his own way and this was Crabbe's way."

vantes who, in 'Don Quixote,' calls it the stranger's haven, the home of courtesy, and many other pleasant things.

"For some mysterious reason which is probably ultimately connected with the fixed idea so prevalent in England that art and letters cannot flourish side by side with commerce and industry, in spite of the fact that all the great schools of art—witness Florence, Venice, the Netherlands, Burgundy—have sprung up in such surroundings, a convention has arisen which regards Barcelona as practically destitute of art. Ford well expressed this in his introduction to Catalonia, 'Commercial Catalonia has never produced much art or literature,' and other English writers have followed in his footsteps. One can only take it that their reasoning has been: 'We English are a commercial nation and, to be quite frank, we have never produced much art; therefore no other commercial nation has produced any art.' It would be much more exact to say that people who are obsessed by the idea that there is something inherently shameful and vulgar about commerce and industry are heavily handicapped in the production of vigorous art or anything else. The peculiar charm of Barcelona lies in the fact that, alone among Spanish cities, it surrounds its many monuments of the Middle Ages, not with . . . desolation, but with the life of today."

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Gluck in His Opera, "Alceste"

"Alceste" was not a success when first produced in Paris," writes Romain Rolland. "One of Gluck's friends, the painter Corancez, went to look for Gluck in the wings of the theater in order to condole with him; and he gives us the following curious account of the meeting: 'I found Gluck in the corridor, and found him more concerned with trying to find reasons for what seemed to him an extraordinary happening than worried about the failure of his piece. "The failure of such a piece is very odd," he said, "and will be an epoch in the history of your country's taste. I can imagine a piece composed in some particular musical style succeeding or not succeeding—it would be a matter of the audience's variable taste. I can also imagine a piece of that kind having an enormous success at first, and then quickly falling out of favor in the presence so to speak, and with the consent of its first admirers. But I admit I am bothered to know

why a piece should fall when it is stamped with the truthfulness of nature." "Alceste," he added proudly, "is not the kind of work to give momentary pleasure or to please because it is new. Time does not exist for it; and I claim that it will give equal pleasure two hundred years hence, if the French language does not change. My reason is that the piece is founded upon nature and has nothing whatever to do with fashion." "I thought of these splendid words and of their justification as I listened one evening to the enthusiastic applause at the Opéra-Comique, after the temple scene—a scene built on noble lines . . . molded like an imperishable bronze, are perennities—the masterpiece to my mind, not only of musical tragedy but of tragedy itself."

"The work as a whole has emotion of style, and a purity of art and emotion worthy of the finest Greek tragedies, and it often evokes a remembrance of the incomparable 'Oedipus Rex.' Even today, among the many dull and pedantic operas encumbered with loquacious rhetoric, with pretentious and everyday situations, with oratorical expectations and sentimental foolishness—all of which is as tiresome as the dreadful witticisms of the eighteenth-century opera anterior to Gluck—even today 'Alceste' remains a model of musical drama as it ought to be, of a standard that has hardly been reached by the finest musicians, even by Wagner himself; and let us be frank, Gluck himself rarely attains this high level. "Alceste" is Gluck's chief work, and the one in which he is most conscious of his dramatic reform; it is the work in which he has most rigorously followed the principles that were antagonistic to his temperament and his early education—principles which, with the exception of one or two scenes, are not apparent in 'Iphigénie en Tauride.'"

Autumn's Deepest Quiet

This is the autumn's deepest quiet. No leaf upon the branches stirs. The brook, that soon shall run and riot, drifts not the fallen cones of firs.

Stray yellowing leaves accuse September. . . . The summer's songs we but remember. And only the dark dahlias bloom.

The high grass that the cold brook splashes. Is bending withered to the ground. A long-drawn flight of swallows flashes. On noiseless pinions Afric-bound. . . . Maurice Reinhold von Stern (Tr. from the German by Jethro Bithell).

Revolutions

Revolutions never go backwards.—Emerson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1916

EDITORIALS

Trade Planning

JUSTLY or unjustly, the United States today occupies no exalted place in the estimation of European nations. Those of its people who seem unable to see this would hardly be impressed by an elaboration of detail. It is a fact palpable, at all events, to the average observer. Many of the causes contributing to the mistrust of American motives and acts now so prevalent abroad are doubtless founded largely on misapprehension and suspicion, and were the time propitious, might be satisfactorily explained away. The nations that entertain misgivings respecting the sincerity of United States democracy, to say nothing of United States friendship, are engaged in a struggle for their very existence, and will hardly stop now to listen to explanations where they believe no explanations should have been necessary. The nations that entertain misgivings of United States neutrality, to say nothing of sympathy, are too much occupied with nearer and more pressing problems to ask for a reckoning. The nations at war apparently must, for the present, content themselves with silent contemplation of the attitude toward them of the one great nation of the world in the enjoyment of peace.

Unquestionably, the point of view has a great deal to do with the forming, abroad, of impressions unfavorable to the United States. The very fact that the latter studiously, and not always with a nice regard for its own dignity, holds aloof from a struggle in which are involved questions of quite as deep concern to its own institutions, and to its own people, as to those of the nations in the thick of the conflict, is of itself sufficient to raise doubts. That it should have repeatedly allowed what seemed to be considerations of commercial advantage to influence its policy when the welfare of humanity was at issue, has been sufficient to strengthen these doubts.

There remains, even here, the possibility, as well as the hope, that all this may be cleared away with the passing of the war clouds, provided that a course is not followed, from this time on, which shall serve to confirm and to justify every suspicion entertained or expressed by the sister nations, in the time of their deepest distress and greatest need.

Gold has been pouring into the United States, during the last year, in such volume that, in order to prevent abnormal inflation of the money market the federal reserve board has ordered the distribution of the metal among banks throughout the country. In the gold movement which began last March, New York alone has received \$220,000,000. The war trade has reversed balances. The United States is now a creditor nation. Money is so plentiful that it is losing some of its purchasing power, and the prices of commodities, therefore, are apparently going up. Never in the country's history have the commercial prestige and prospects of the United States been so great. With every material advantage on its side, and this advantage increasing proportionately to the losses suffered abroad, is the United States seeking a way in which it can bring about amelioration of the conditions that must exist for some time, in Europe, after the war? It would appear not. It would appear, rather, if the view of certain commercial interests shall be accepted as representing public opinion, that what the United States, in the abundance of its prosperity, is looking to, is a means of continuing, of perpetuating, the advantages over its sister nations which it now enjoys.

"At the end of the conflict," said the president of the United States Steel Corporation, addressing a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York last Thursday, "the United States will have the greatest gold accumulation ever possessed by a single nation. American foreign trade will surpass all records. The United States will be the largest customer and the most formidable competitor of Europe; a powerful position if safeguarded by a sagacious policy." And what is regarded as a sagacious policy by the "business men and exporters from every section of the United States" assembled at this gathering? Judging by their approval of the ideas expressed in the principal addresses made, it would be a course calculated to shut out, after the war, to the utmost degree possible, all European competition in American markets.

That is, if its great manufacturing and exporting interests have their way, the gold-glutted, war-enriched, wondrously prosperous United States, will probably restore a high protective tariff, which, like a stone wall, will stand between the stricken but industrious people of Europe and their hope of rehabilitation within a reasonable time.

Is this a policy that befits the greatest of modern republics? Is it a policy that befits a democracy? Is it the part that should be played by a nation professedly devoted to high ideals and human progress? Is not the very act of planning for it enough to imperil not only the friendship but the respect of thousands abroad who, despite bitter disappointments and cruel discouragements during the last two years, have remained, until now, steadfast in the belief that the mass of the American people are sound and true at heart?

Temporary Woman Suffrage in France

THE proposals contained in what is known as the Barrés bill, for a kind of temporary enfranchisement of women in France, are certainly not of a nature to appeal to anyone who has any convictions as to the justice of woman suffrage. The bill proposes to accord to women the power to vote at parliamentary elections in place of the men who are absent on military service, and, as was shown in the interview with Mme. le Verrier, president of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes,

which appeared in this paper recently, it is being strenuously opposed by the various suffrage societies throughout France. The proposal, Mme. le Verrier declared, was entirely unsatisfactory to the women of France. It conferred no individual or permanent rights on women, as such, but merely made a convenience of them in the absence of the men. Women, she said, either had or had not already proved their rights to have some say in the conduct of affairs of the country. If they had earned the right to substantial consideration, they must be dealt with equitably, and that to which they were justly entitled must be accorded them.

Like every other compromise on the woman suffrage question, the Barrés bill is wholly illogical. If there ever was a time in the history of France when there was a supreme call for wisdom, calmness and courage in the national electorate, it is this present time. An electorate that can discharge its duties soberly and well at the present juncture is certainly fitted to discharge this duty at any other juncture that can be imagined, and yet it is just at this time that the Barrés bill proposes to hand over the control of elective function of the country to its women. In the event of a general election under the Barrés bill, there would not be even the counterweight, as the anti-suffragist might call it, of an adequate men's vote. It would be, to a very large extent, a women's election. The Barrés bill, therefore, is in the position of giving a general, distrusted in time of peace, a post of supreme command in the middle of an engagement, and announcing, as an explanation of the departure, and as an excuse for its "moderation," that the appointment was only temporary.

As a matter of fact, as indeed Mme. le Verrier pointed out, the war has, more than all else, perhaps, established the fact of the true capacity of women to play an equal rôle with men in the affairs of the world. Those who understand the conditions have no apprehensions as to the results of a measure like the Barrés bill. They agree, however, with Mme. le Verrier in demanding that the right of women to share in the government of their country, which this bill involves, shall be frankly admitted and legally recognized on a permanent basis.

Strangely Coincident

CAREFUL observers of the Mexican situation were not surprised, of course, that the activities of the mysterious person called "Villa" should have been resumed at this particular time. They would, rather, have been surprised had he failed to put in an appearance; for the hour was ripe. The joint commission on Mexican affairs, at New London, was making certain, if slow, progress toward a settlement of the differences between the two republics; there were growing prospects of the early withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory, and the indications were pointing to the floating of a loan that would produce funds enough to stabilize Mexican currency and put the Carranza government on its feet. In short, the conditions were altogether opportune for a bandit raid in Chihuahua, and the raid took place.

It was not intended by the opportunists, north or south of the Rio Grande, that General Pershing, General Funston, General Bell, and the rest, should be convinced that it would now be safe to leave Mexico in Mexican hands. On the contrary, it was planned to convince them that salvation for Mexico lay altogether in American occupation. Continued American occupation is the one thing calculated to irritate the Mexican people, and to set loose the cry that Carranza is either a dupe or a tool of the Washington government. So, to insure a continuance of occupation, the most effective thing to do was get up a "Villa" raid. And it was gotten up, with such promptness and cleverness as leaves little doubt regarding the resources and efficiency of the anti-Carranza organization on both sides of the border.

Since the attack on Chihuahua, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Tampico and Veracruz have all been raided by "Villa." That individual is, apparently, very much at large, and traveling by express night and day, stopping, perhaps, only long enough to open and read his mail from the United States. It is necessary that he shall be kept advised constantly with regard to the progress of the conference at New London. Otherwise he would not know how to time his raids.

Let it be reported that the joint commissioners are about to come to a general and satisfactory agreement, the result of which would be the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory, and the extension of American credit to the de facto government, and "Villa's" raids will, no doubt, become more numerous and alarming than ever. But they must soon come to a stop. The conspiracy behind the banditti has about run its course. Its operations have become too transparent. It is not now producing even tolerable melodrama, and some of its recent performances have bordered on the farcical.

Territorial Parks

CONGRESS has taken action that will lead to reservation of the first national park outside the continental boundaries of the United States. Territory in which the Hawaiian volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala are situated has been taken over and put in charge of the department of the interior. Under the direction of Secretary Lane and his assistant, Stephen T. Mather, it is doing admirable work conserving the natural wonders and glories of the federal domain.

This step, protecting unique assets of the Hawaiian islands, has not met with serious local opposition. It has been seen that prudence dictates transfer to an authority not subject to local pressure supervision of areas that, as time goes on, under private ownership, might be exploited for selfish gain and injured in some of their extraordinary scenic features.

Hawaii's growth of permanent settlers from many lands and her increasing floating population of tourists are rapidly forcing upon the islanders solution of problems that a generation ago did not exist. Profitable as are the insular businesses at the present time and gen-

erous as are the dominating elements of the population, it was not likely that in the near future private funds could be raised sufficient in amount to purchase the tract that will now be paid for out of the national treasury.

For the world tourist the decision of the United States to assume care of the region which includes these volcanoes spells stability of administration and conservation of wealth of an unusual kind. Much of the future of the islands is shrouded in more or less uncertainty. Here is what seems to be assurance that however great political, racial and social change may come to a steadily enriched community, vandals are not to mar and speculators are not to traffic in the most august and impressive of the island's elevations.

A similar project is now being planned for coming generations in another of the territories of the nation, in distant Alaska, which, though on the continent, is far more remote, in point of time at least, than is Hawaii. A minority of citizens in and out of the territory for some time has been trying to induce Congress to pay the requisite small sum, relatively speaking, which it is necessary to spend in order that the largest, most primitive and most heavily stocked natural game preserve in the continent, situated in interior Alaska, may become a national park. With a new branch railway heading directly toward it, conditions in and about this great preserve are changing so rapidly that action of the kind must be taken soon if the government is to get control. Fortunately the most influential of commercial, sporting and civic organizations of the mid-West are back of the effort to have this large tract of virgin timber, towering mountains, crystal lakes and whirling streams come under the interior department's control and thus be added to the national park system. Opposition as usual comes from "interests" with agents on the ground and at Washington.

Essays and Essayists

MUCH has been heard lately regarding the importance and value of essay writing. It has been under discussion at various congresses of teachers, and of those interested in literary matters, and prizes are, every now and again, offered for the best essay on this or that subject. As a form of literature, the essay is not too easy to define, and it has been variously defined. Dr. Johnson, himself one of the greatest of English essayists, described it, curiously enough, as "an irregular undigested piece." If by irregular is meant that the subject may be dealt with after an easy manner; that it may well allow all manner of departure from strictly orthodox channels; that its highest virtues may consist in quaint conceits and viewpoints which would be intolerable in a longer work, then its irregularity may be admitted; but undigested is the last word that one would apply to any essay with any pretensions to excellence, and it is certainly the last word that one would apply to the worthy doctor's own efforts in this direction.

The word itself was, of course, invented for this species of writing by Montaigne. The exact date of its invention is indeed known; for it was in the month of March, 1571, that Montaigne began that wonderful series of essays which were to bring him such a secure place in the world of letters. In the second story of the old tower of the châteaux of St. Michel de Montaigne, near Bordeaux, Montaigne had his study, and there, looking out over the woods and fields of Gascony, he sat and wrote and thought through many years. In moments of despondency he would call his famous essays "inepties," and "sottises," but there can be little doubt that he recognized that his essays, or experiments, were doing something more than feeling after a new mode of expression. Be that as it may, he is unquestionably the father of all essayists and of a long line of brilliant descendants.

Carlyle, one of the greatest of modern essayists, says, in perhaps the greatest of his essays, that "the life of the lowest mortal, if faithfully recorded, would be interesting to the highest," and it is just this fact that renders the work of Montaigne, and of all great essayists, so acceptable to men everywhere. As Edmund Gosse has well said of Montaigne, he introduced the fashion of writing briefly, irregularly, with constant digressions and interruptions about the world as it appears to the individual who writes. Or, as another writer used to put it to himself, in moments when doubt assailed him as to his ability to interest his readers: "I do not suppose I am unique. If I seem to see anything clearly and think anything deeply, there must be many hundreds, and even thousands, of people traveling upon this same road who will have ears to hear and a heart to welcome what I say." The greatest essays carry with them, of course, just this sense of companionship and unhurried progress. Here is a by-path, let us go down it a little way. Here is a view, let us rest and look out on it a little while.

Montaigne always professed a love for England, and there have been those who have seen, in his writings and genius, characteristics notably English. However this may be, the next great essayist after Montaigne was an Englishman, Francis Bacon. Bacon, however, never attained that elusive virtue, so characteristic of the great French essayist, the ability to conceal restraint. The first English essayists, indeed, to attain Montaigne's degree of excellence in this respect were undoubtedly that wonderful combination, Steele and Addison, in the days of the Tatler, the Spectator and the Guardian, early in the eighteenth century. Thereafter came such notable workmen in this sphere as Fielding, Johnson, Goldsmith, and others of lesser magnitude.

In the early days of the nineteenth century there was again a great revival of essay writing, and in that period the figure of Charles Lamb stands out with great prominence. Charles Lamb caught much of the spirit of Montaigne. His essays convey a sense of intimacy and freedom; an absence of any desire to "teach"; a sense of friendly converse with an equal, and that love of his subject which looks confidently for a corresponding love in his reader. Macaulay was the next great landmark. There are many others who, in the briefest review of English essayists, ought to be spoken of, but Macaulay is mentioned as showing the vast ground which the term

essay may be made to cover. The "Essays of Elia" and the essays which appeared from time to time in the *Edinburgh Review*, from 1825 to 1844, are remarkable contrasts. The man who is familiar with them both understands the reason for the many and various definitions of the term essay.

Notes and Comments

THE audacity and coolness which so strongly characterizes the exploits of the aviators in the war, is illustrated by the following anecdote: A Belgian aviator, who had just descended, with his clothes riddled with bullets, was questioned by his friends as to the results of his expedition. "I was in their lines," he said, "with a view to taking photographs, when I was charged by a Fokker with two machine guns. I was unarmed. He pursued me. Well, I could make no other reply to him, so I photographed him."

AT THE beginning of "summer time" in England, last May, the chief, if not the only, objector was the farmer. The sun, he complained, entirely disregarded the orders of authority, and refused to dry his fields, and thus enable his men to go to work an hour earlier. Now that the end of "summer time" is approaching, the cotton workers of Lancashire have reached what has been well described as an "awkward corner." "Summer time," for them, is beginning to have the opposite effect to that which was intended by the act. The abundance of "unused daylight," a feature of the summer months, is giving out, and some employers recently proposed to start and close the mills half an hour later for the rest of September. It is interesting to note, however, that they have finally decided to "hold on," until the expiration of the period fixed by the act, Oct. 1, adjusts matters once more.

AN ANTIQUARIAN of Fairfax county, Va., claims that, at the dawn of the nineteenth century, residents of Alexandria, in that state, were playing golf. This, he says, would not be altogether strange, inasmuch as there were many Craiks, Ramsays, Douglasses, and McRaes resident thereabouts. He does not produce positive proof of the existence of links, or of players, at that date, but only vouches for the existence of a golf club and for a notice of one of its meetings. While this clue is being followed up, it is still open for the layman to ask why, with so many Scots among the emigrants to the United States, both North and South, the game did not get an earlier start. The distinctively English sports, from the first, were not without their players, and "Caledonian games" are by no means new in the states. But golf had to wait, how long?

ONE of the most-syllabled names of towns along the Maine coast is Damariscotta. Tested by standards of sight or sound, the name is unique. The gazetteer records nothing like it in other states or in other lands. When the name was coined the die was thrown away. Nor is its name the only unique feature of the town. It is better known in Haiti than Cambridge, Mass., or Mt. Washington, in New Hampshire, are. Why? Because, year after year, there arrive from the Damariscottan waters about 6000 barrels of pickled seaweeds, which the Haitians consume. The case is interesting for the light it sheds on the specialized industry and market problem of the small town.

SIXTY-FOUR years after it was incurred, a debt of more than \$200, due the writer of "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne, has just been paid by the United States government to an heir not direct in descent from the song writer. Federal officials deny that it is a case of ingratitude by a rich republic, or that it is due to the red tape with which a democracy as well as a monarchical bureaucracy can tie up an obvious act of justice. They claim that, had evidence been shown earlier, by any person, of his or her legal right to the money owed, it would have been paid then. As it is not officially disclosed precisely with whom the claim has been settled, the public may continue to wonder just how consanguineous a relationship finally opened the treasury doors.

PAGEANTRY, as a form of popular education and edification, has steadily risen in favor with educators, civic reformers, artists, and the populace of the United States during the last decade and a half. Yale University, this autumn, is to produce, on a large scale than any of her rivals have yet attempted, what will very likely prove to be the most imposing academic pageant to date; and this, be it noted, by a conservative institution, only recently awakened to aesthetics' rightful place. Even more significant of the change that has come is the ecclesiastical pageant soon to be shown in the St. Louis Coliseum, under the official patronage and for the benefit of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church.

THE world war is changing the outlook for Negroes in the United States. Employers in the North, shut off from supplies of workers from Europe, are now importing Negroes from the South, and to such an extent as to provoke dissent from employers in the South, who have no liking for a labor shortage. As a consequence of the rivalry for his service, the Negro already gets a higher wage. Continued for any length of time, there will be a shifting of population, due to this economic adjustment, that will have consequences immediate and remote.

ACCORDING to a person eminent because of his knowledge of such matters, it requires the expenditure of no less than four tons of energy to play a simple air on the violin. The reader will probably find it difficult to escape wishing that a person who knows so much about things of this kind, had not neglected to name the number of tons of energy expended in the tuning up of a symphony orchestra. Not the particular orchestra you are thinking of, but any one.